# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875 .- TEN PAGES

# FINE CLOTHING. MHN'S AND BOYS'

Our assortment of seasonable CLOTHING for MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR is by all odds the LARGEST and most COMPLETE ever offered to the Retail Trade of Chicago; all made by the well-known firm of James Wilde, Jr., & Co., of New York, which is a guarantee that the style and make are unsurpassed by any House in the country. The goods are placed on our counters at MANUFACTURERS' COST, insuring to customers the saving of one profit. We are determined not to be UNDER-SOLD BY ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY. Don't buy till you examine our stock and get PRICES. We warrant our goods LOWER than charged

STATE & MADISON-STS.

LAWN MOWERS.

GET THE BEST

DON'T BUY ANY

UNTIL YOU TRY

Lawn Mower.

W. H. BANKS & CO.

CORNER WASHINGTON.
All kinds of Lawn Mowers Repaired

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

To order, of the best fabrics in use. Full lines in stock of our own manufacture. We are prepared to make Shirts to order in eight hours, when necessary.

MEN'S FURNISHERS. 67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago. Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

FROM LONDON DIRECT,

**GENTLEMEN'S FANCY 1-2 HOSE** 

In New Coloring and Designs.

LACE MERINO UNDERVESTS,

Genuine Balbriggan Undergarments. SILK UMBRELLAS.

All of which, arriving late, will be sold at a GREAT REDUCTION from regular prices.

**BROWN & PRIOR** 

163 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st. TO RENT.

The spacious lofts now occupied

by the Public Library, corner Mad-

son-st. and Wabash-av., 50 or 100 by 140 feet, second, third, and

fourth floors, vaults, and elevators. Well adapted for light wholesale business. Apply to E. B. MYERS, Law Bookseller, No. 93 Washing-

STORE FOR RENT

CEMENT SIDEWALKS.

Great Reduction in Prices.

HATS.

BUY YOUR

Where you can get the Best Selection and the Lowest Prices.

BARSTOW,

125 CLARK-ST.

WANTED.

To Capitalists.

Having just perfected a chesp and durable Self-Acting CAR-STARTER, without a spring, I am prepared to negotiate with a party with means, to manufacture and introduce same. Address H S, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. MORE BARGAINS. A very large lot of New and Second-hand HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SIDEWALKS."

13 Chamber of Commerce.

For

Rent.

SOLE AGENTS, 34 & 36 South Canal-st.,

# Coal and Coke

WILLOW GROVE. YOUGHIOGHENY (Gas Coal). HOCKING VALLEY. BLOSSBURGH.

LACKAWANNA (all sizes). WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Special Inducements made to large Consumers and Dealers.

MAIN OFFICE: No. 1 W. Randolph-st. RAILBOAD YARD: S. W. cor. Carroll and Morgan-sts.

FINANCIAL.

# OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, ...... \$2,000,000 GOLD CORRESPONDENTS.

BARING BROTHERS & CO. CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA. 

# STEINWAY UPRIGHT **PIANOS**

Are acknowledged to be the most desirable Pianos for the parlor or drawing-room. Over five hundred in use in Chicago and vicinity, each and every one of which has given the most unqualified satisfaction. LYON & HEALY, General Agents for the Northwest, State and Monroe-sts.

REMOVALS. BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE REMOVED TO 101 CLARK-ST.,

CORNER WASHINGTON. REAL ESTATE. For Sale--- A Bargain. The 3-story and basement marble front house No. 39 Twenty-fifth-st, with brick barn, all modern improvements, meanded locasi n; prices very low, terms casy. Apply to C. H. & U. C. WALKEN, Room II Chamber of Commerce.

ONE THOUSAND FRONT FEET In best Suburb near Chicago,

DISSOLUTION. Chicago, June 1, 1875. JACOB WEIL, COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartorship by the purpose of buying and selling Real Fatate on committion, and the leasing of under, under the firm name of Jacob Well and George A. Seaverns.

JAODS WEIL.

Chicago, June 1, 1878. GEO. A. SEAVERNS.
Having seld out my interest to the above firm. I chestally commend them to my friends. J. HENRY WEIL. CARPETS.

Another Chance, M. B. DINGRE & CO.'S Auction tale to-day, to buy
Minit, New Made, and Used

OARPBITS,
At less than Factory Prices.
No. 40 and by East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE Rods, Lines, Reels, Frogs, Flies, and

agreement, with which he was intimately connected.

Mr. Beach read

THE LETTER OF APOLOGY.

This showed that the burning of all the papers was not requested, and that the destruction of none of them was contemplated by the arbitration. Moulton held the papers intact and unmutilated, as the friend of both parties. What had this matter, any way, to do with the examination of this case? All through, the defense have gone into side issues to distract attention from the material points. The proposition that the trouble between Beecher and Tilton formed a part of the subject-matter of the Bowen arbitration, was one of the most extraordinary which had been put forth in this case. There was

A BURINESS DIFFICULITY BETWEEN THITON AND BOWEN.

There was a written submission of this difficulty. Thion and Bowen appeared before the arbitration. The decision was given. The money was paid. Where was Mr. Beecher, if he was involved in this arbitration? Why did he not appear and submit his case? All the testimony was to the effect that nothing was discussed before the arbitrators were members of Plymouth Church and friends of Mr. Beecher, and it was very likely that this suggestion as to burning the papers may have been made by them. After the award was there anything to make the suggestion of the arbitrators binding? If there was, why was it not produced by the defense? This whole plea had been gotten up to elauder and throw discredit upon the man who was then the

whole plea had been gotten up to elender and throw discredit upon the man who was then the THUSTED REPOSITION OF ALL OF RECHET'S LETTERS, and a friend whom Beecher regarded as raised up for him by the special providence of God. When the papers in the case were destroyed, there was a clamorous outcry, and when they were preserved there were ferocious complaints. If these papers were so trivial as the defense alleged, and so easy of explanation, why did the defense complain that they were kept? What was the trouble? If these letters furnished, as was asserted, internst evidence of Mr. Beecher's innocence and secured his acquittal, why, then, the gentleman for the defense should be grateful to God and thank the plaintiff for their preservation. [Laughter and applause.] The truth was that these letters.

Which gave the defense the strongest reason to wish that they had been destroyed. As to why he was not called as a witness, Frank Carpenter confirmed the statement made by Mr. Beach yesterday. To Mr. Beecher's statement that he first knew Carpenter in connection with the scandal, Carpenter says be painted Beecher's portrait in 1853, and says the fact is attested by a notice of the picture published in the New York Evening Post of Oct. 15, 1858. In reply to the question, "When did you first hear of scandal?" Carpenter said, "My first intimate in the Tilton's rupture with Bowen." He then heard something of it from Tilton himself, before the Woodhui publication. When that prublication was made he was in the country. On his return, Tilton, who was nearly distracted, told him he had been to see Dr. Storrs to asthim his advice about the publication of a card; that Dr. Storrs told him a card that evaded and did not deny Mrs. Woodhuil's charges would be more than usoless.

Mr. Beach said he did not feel called upon to act as On and after this date the Portland Coment Paving Company will contract to lay (anywhere within the city limits) Huribut's patent beveled block walk, in two co ore, diamond form, three (3) inches in thickness, for twenty-live (2) conts per square foot. Concreting and basement floors, plain, laif for from thirteen (3) to dighteen (18) contex per square foot. Public parks, churches, contact the context of the

some hasty or extravagant expression. If he (Reach) had confessed to one of the just that he had committed a murder, the fact of confession would never fade from his mind, although he might forget or misreculect the language. So Mr. Bescher's confession of guilt, his expressions of remorse and tespair, fired their character indelibly in the minds of Tilton, of Moulton, and of Mrs. Moulton, although the minute details might not be accurately retained in their memories.

Mr. Beach then read from Tilton's testimony to disprove the charge that he had garbled the "Cestnerine Gaunt" letter. Evarts had alluded to Bescher's noble efforts in England during our Givil War, and had asked the jury. "But after all this, are you, gentlemen, going to convict Mr. Besch, that an advocate advanced to an American jury, sitting in a court of justice, to convince them of Mr. Bescher's innocease. On, you musn't convict him: Eagland will laugh at you. You musn't tell Eagland seeduced a woman, or her aristocracy would meet you with contumely. Oh, my learned friend has had too much to do with England and her aristocracy. If this was the way the jury were to be controlled, then God help American institutions and justice. (Lond asplause.) Was their verdict to depend on what England thought of Mr. Bescher; Why no, said counsel. Their judgments were to be controlled only by justice.

Connecl then went on to remark upon Mr. Evarts' making a demi-god of Mr. Bescher, whereas not a word was ever easil by counsel m denial of the charge of improper advances, and Tracy, in his opeoung, admitted the question to be, whether the charge of improper advances.

Mr. Porter here inserrupted, and said he could not permit counsel to state a falsehoof, and misstate what they said. "When," said Judge Porter, "have we admitted the guilt of their friendship to a tension when he accused him of falsehood.

Mr. Beach acquiry repelled the accusation that he had stated a falsehood, and said he would not take such insult from any man.

Counsel then continued, and dil

FACTS AND COSSIP.

FRAME CAPPENTER MAKES A STATEMENT.

Francis W. Carpenter's statement, published to-day, creates wide comment. He takes issue with Charles Storrs, Schultz, Freeland, Beecher, Southwick, Claffin, and the rest of Beecher's witnesses, and sustains Moulton and Tilton throughout. He says Dr. Storrs knew all slong that the charge against Beecher was schultery.

Many questions have been saked as to the pay

BEECHER

With Beach Continues to Make
It Interesting for All

Parties.

A Grinning Recherite as the Jury
Gets a Well-Deserved

Rebutt.

Protter, Having Put in His Cur,
Withes He Hadiri.

Withes He Hadiri.

Withes He Hadiri.

Brand of Japhane.

Frank Carpenter, the Artist, Fainba Strong Flotter of Papicas.

Strong Flotter of Penjara.

Withesease.

Brand House and Contradictions of the Strong Contradiction of the Strong

those characteristics for which he is noted, and which crowded the court-room for his reception,—strong and stark investives, analy, and periods hot and glowing, as the custom of modern forensio plasting allows.

\*\*THYNGKINE ENTRUSTAMS.\*\*

\*\*BROOKLYN, N. Y. June 10.—There is an excited state of feeling over the Bescher-Thiton business. We have had some popular manifestations to-day, unprecedented during the trial, which have given a new color to Tilton's spirits, and are likely to grow more formidable now that they have begun. I mean outside domonstrations in favor of Tilton. When he and his counsel passed out of the court-room door after adjournment, they were instantly saluted by salves of applians from the waiting outsiders, and sat they marched through the crowded corridor to the street, cheer after cheer was raised along the line. There had previously been similar attempts. When Besch entered the Court this morning he was heavily applauded by the audience, and when Tilton and Moulton came in there was another outburnst. Yesterday was the first time that Beach or any other member of counsel, or any party to the trial, had met with a reception of the kind, and both, yesterday and to-day when Beach, in the routing house of his speech, made emphatic or impassioned points, it was found difficult to suppress the applause.

\*\*Beach made a funny point at one time to-day, when, after quoting Tracy's remark that Moulton had been forgetful 305 times, he said that by actual count Beecher had been forgetful or uncertain 305 times. [Langhter,] He rarely applied spithets to Beecher, but once called him a hoary-headed seducer, apon which there was a startling burst of appliause. But presently Beach expressed the highest reversure for Beecher's character.

\*\*Mr. AND MBS. REZURE.\*\*

\*\*Mr. AND MBS. REZURE.\*\*

\*\*Mr. AND MBS. REZURE.\*\*

\*\*Mr. AND MBS. REZURE.\*\*

\*\*Mr. And Beacher mering the latter part of the day, act out the full four hours, pale as her whitened hair, and as lient, showing no emotion, but steadily gazing at t

### POLITICAL.

The California Republicans Nominate a State Ticket.

T. G. Phelps Their Candidate for Governor.

President Grant's Letter Accepted as a Settlement of the Third-Term Question.

The Platform Favors Legislative Con-trol in Fixing Railroad Rates.

party.

That de Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United
States, added to that instrument by the votes requisite
(three-fourths of the States of the Union) are as sacred
(three-fourths of the States of the Union) at the sacred the sacred to the Control of the States of the Union) at the sacred the sacred that they are to

Develor Dispatch to The Chicago Tribus
Davanrour, Ia., June 11.—A call is put the organ of the Iowa temperance to-day for a Prohibitory State Conventioned at Des Moines on the 29th of this The declared purpose of this Convent take political action either by joining to the organized parties, or to form a labitory party. The call is signed by Stator Jessup, the Hon. A. Boomer, and the J. A. Parvin. It is believed a straig

### SHORT-HORNS.

Successful Sale at Cedar Rapids Yesterday Afternoon—Good Attendance and Fair Prices.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CEDAR RATIOS, I.a., June 11.—The Short-Horn sale of Silas Corbin and Green & Morton were much more largely attended than the sale of

Burnside, \$205; Louan 3d, \$160. To J. D. Downer, of Marshall Brown, \$170; Henrietta 10th, \$135

To G. A. Lilly, of Marion, Rowens 6th, \$180.
To John Irving, of Oslwin, White Rose, \$290.
To J. D. Brown, of Marshalltown, calf of Pigeoo, \$85; Elia Hilhurst, \$105.
To G. W. Lily, of Independence, Kate Cor-

To Col. T. J. Byran, of Dunlap, Mary 2nd, \$149; Mollie Kidd, \$490; Mary Belle, \$285; Ebenetta Magoffin, \$240.
George Goldard, of Wheatland, Bloomy 5th, \$185; Heleu 5th, \$240.
To Y. M. Kemp, of Marion, Dolly, \$160.
To John Justice, of Mechanicaville, Cherry

To E. R. Jones, of Marshalltown, Duke of Favette 2d, bull, \$150.

To J. H. Listerbacker, of Cedar Rapida, John Oakhurst, bull, \$135.

To Knickerbocker & Ure, of Fairfax, Rocking-ham 2d, ball, \$190.

To Henry Nicholson, of Solon, Rowens's Air-drie, bull, \$175.

To John Ferguson, Lord Danby, bull, \$275.

To B. L. Moore, of Shilois, Noble, bull, \$160.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.
WILKESPARRY, Pa., June 11.—The six have been holding meetings to-day throughe Wyoming region, but it is impossible to

ings with

ROCKERY TURE,

11 o'clock sharp, GES ing Phaetons, Two and EROY & CO. T SALE

TION. **PURES** S & CO.,

REAL BUTATE IN CIGARS. Havana Leaf CCO.

& 00., Auet JEDAYS SALE BHING GOODS pets, Oil Cloths,

DINING CHAIRS. NG, at 9:30 o'clock. os, Furniture, Carpete, llow, and Glassware, a st. CO., Auctionoces. G. at 9:30 o'clock, TE BOOTS, AND SHE East Madison-st. WICH & CO.

EE & CO., [82]

The Body of a Woman Chopped Pieces Found Buried in a Field.

Developments Point to the Husband as the Perpetrator of the Deed.

Beautiful Woman Murdered by a Negro Near Nashville, Tenn.

The Daily Record.

her, with which he built an addition to he, as she would not associate with his family, a short season she commenced to abuse allifers, and succeeded in driving two of from his home. She finally drove a third away, but this one returned, as it was enjy too young to care for itself without his stance. When he brought this child back, commenced to quarrel with and abuse him, ding up with an application for a divorce, led was afterwards settled, and she returned his roof. He states that her reasons for rewing his children were to make a place for two ildren of a sister of hers that she wished bring from Germany. He also attes that about the 5th of May at the became very good, and seemed disposed to bury the past. She brought out a wine-bottle illed with some strong decoction, which she represented to him as good whisay, and urged him to take a drink, but that as soon as he got smell of the stuff he became satisfied that it was a support to the stuff he became satisfied that it was a support to the stuff he became satisfied that it was a support to the stuff he became satisfied that it was a support to the stuff he became satisfied that it was a support to the stuff he became satisfied that it was a support to the stuff he became satisfied that it was a support to the stuff he became satisfied that it was a support to the stuff he became satisfied that it was the say of he stuff ell of the stuff he became satisfied that it was biguor, and that there was something wrong out it. On the 26th of May, the day of he appearance, she gave him a cup of tea which are presented was some that she had made for self during his absence. He attempted to mik and came near being poisoned, as he imnea, as it was a very strong decocion in fairly took his breath away when he tad. He was then satisfied that she mean poison him. He then took the stuff to Loght and delivered it to Dr. Harley, a druggies, on he states analyzed it and pronounced it son; that the woman disappeared suddenly, supposing that she had come to seme friends

A DEED OF DEEP DAMNATION.

pecial Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna,

VILLE, Tenn., June 11.—An atro

young wife, one of the most besutiful and they-accomplished women of that section, lydead on the floor, with a cord tighly drawn but her neck, her neck being broken. It supposed that she was murdered for money, ich is missing from the house. Mrs. Jarriett a the only one in the house at the time of the

is very strong, and that there can be little doubt that the house purchased the silks with the full knowledge of their character. The friends of Claslin represent that they simply found that silks were being sold cheaper in open market in New York City than they could be purchased in Europe, and that they bought the silks where they could buy them the cheapest, without thinking particularly how they came to be so cheap. The silks were imported in cases which were not examined at all at the Custom-Houss. They came in lots of tan cases, baled as corton goods. One of the ten boxes centained cotton goods, and this case, by collusion with a customs official, was sent to the Appraiser. The remaining nine cases pad duty as for cotton goods. The most experienced customs officials here say that it is almost impossible to collect a 60 per cent duty on any article.

The Secretary of the Treasury has in preparation a new system of regulations applicable to the baggage of travelers. The regulation requires each passenger to make a sworn statement as to the contents of their baggage.

The proceedings against the firm of H. B. Claffin & Co. are but a part of the plan for the reformation of abuses in the customs service which for some weeks has been contemplated by the Treasury Department. The firm is charged with sampeding silks in the value of

Great Bend, Kan., June 11.—A row occurred last night in a saloon, in which Frank Williams alias. Ben Craddock, a cow-boy, was shot through the head and kitted instantly by City-Marshal Jim Gamsforth and William Steuford. The Coroner decided a verdict of homicide in the discharge of duty. Deceased was a desperado, and had killed several uses. The Texans awar vengeance on Jim, who arrested him yesterday in Miami County, Kansas. Desperadoes, thieves, gamblers, and prostrutes are thick here. Great Bend is red-hot.

Bend is red-hot.

STOLEN SONDS.

PRILADELPHIA, June 11.—This isorning Joseph Calvert, alias Button Joe, was arrested upon a charge of being interested in the negotiation of the United States bonds which were stolen in the West. The arrest it based on the pffidavit of Dr. Meiville, one of the accused parties in the Hill cases, who alleged that he received from Calvert two registered bonds of the United States, one of \$5,000 and the other for \$10,000, which he returned to Calvert. At its alleged that these two bonds are the fruits of a robbery committed in Ohio, and were originally in the name of \$ Mrs. Scott.

DISHONEST OFFICIALS.
CINCINNATI, June 11.—In the Water-Works investigation to-night, the accountant who had been employed to examine the books reported that the delinquencies on the part of the collectors were very few prior to 1873. Since that time the amount of delinquencies had increased from \$7.000 for the last half of that year to \$35,000, which is the amount at present due from them.

THE OUTCOME OF A FEUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
Br. Paul, Minn., June 11.—James McCab came to Anoka to-day, and surrendered himself to the Sheriff, acknowledging having shot and killed a man named Daily, as the latter was passing McCabe's house to-day. The killing came from an old feud, which was revived in

THE QUINCY MURDER.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., June 11.—George Fountain, who has been under arrest here for several days, on suspicion of being concerned in the Hall murder, was released to-day without trial. Thus far no clew has been obtained to the perpetrators of the murder.

ABSCONDED:
Nonwicz, Conn., June 11.—It was discovered to-day that Charles C. Fuller, President, and J. T. Maury, Treasurer, of the Chaplin Paper Company, have absconded, leaving outstanding obligations estimated to amount to \$70,000, the greater part of which is believed to be in forged

charged with the murder of Ella Barrett, last Angust, were to-day discharged, there being no evidence to hold them.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.. June 11.—Daniel Doran, under sentence of death in this city, has been respited until Friday, July 9.

CASUALTIES.

THE VICKSBURG DISASTER.

MONTREAL, June 11.—The steamer Vicksburg was an iron vessel, considered the best ship of the Dominion Line; was about 2,500 tons. Her value is stated at \$325,000. Fully insured in

of wheat, 7,945 bushels of peas, and 92 head of cattle.

Torrance & Co., agents of the Dominion Line, say the Vickaburg had only fifteen steerage passengers on board.

New York, June 11.—A dispatch from Montreal says that Mr. and Mrs. Bloom, of Green Bay, Wis., were among the cabin passengers of the wreeked steamship Vicksburg.

MONTREAL, June 11.—Mesars. Torrance & Co. have nothing further about the wreck of the Vicksburg. They have been in communication with the Government as to sending out a steamer in search of the missing boats.

Otrawa, Ont., June 11.—A passenger by the Dominion steamer Quebec, who arrived in this city resterday reports that that vessel spoke the Vicksburg just as the latter was about encountering the ice, and that the Captain of the Quebec warned the Captain of the Guebec warned the Captain of the Bli-fated vessel not to risk the passage, as it was only with difficulty that the Quebec was enabled to get through.

DROWNED.

Streetal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—George J. McCreery was drowned in his pond in Oakland County a day or two ago. He was a brother of State-Treasurer McCreery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 11.—Joseph Eberhart, a lad 16 years of ago, while rowing in a skiff with some companions, at the foot of Seventh street, was upset and drowned. The body was shortly recovered and taken home to his widowed mother, who is nearly frantic over her loss.

FELL INTO A WELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 11.—A son of John Agnew, aged about 3 years, fell into a well this afternoon, a distance of 30 feet, and would have drowned but for the help of the father, who happened to be near. The child was seriously, though not fatally, injured.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. \* Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DEFROIT, Mich., June 11.—At an early hour this morning a freight train on the Central Road ran over a young man named J. H. Wilson, between Wayne and the next station west, mutilating him beyond recognition.

IN CHICAGO.
Yesterday morning at 1:45 o'clock a fire occurred in the house of Anton Holte, No. 272
West Erie street, but was extinguished with a curred in the house of Anton Holte, No. 272
West Erie street, but was extinguished with a loss of only \$25. There is an insurance of \$1,200 in the Firemen's Fund, of California. The walls and flooring were said to be esturated with kerosene, and Holte was suspected of firing his house, and was therefore arrested.

A singular fire was discovered in the ceiling of the store No. 36 East Adams street, hear State, occupied by the celebrated Mr. C. F. Periolot, jobbing dealer in grocories and teas. Smoke was discovered coming up through the seams of the flooring in the Burdick House, which is over the store, and the alarm was sounded shortly after 2 o'clock. As soon as the place from which the smoke issued was discovered, the plaster and isthe of the ceiling of the store were torn away, disclosing a place about 18 feet long and 7 or 8 wide charred as if the flames had been smoldering for a long time. One of the firemen run his pike into a water-pipe, letting a stream of water down upon the floor. The Fire Insurance Patrol had, however, previously covered the stock with their ciled cloths, and no damage was done. Mr. Feriolat had just moved into the store, and the bulk of his stock consisted of teas, none of which were insured. He insured to the extent of \$15,000, in the Citizens of St. Louis. Home of New York, and Undarwriters', but does not think he has had any loss. It is difficult to account for the origin of the fire. Marshal Benner advances the theory that it may have been done by mice carrying matches in between the ceiling and flooring, but it is nothing more than a supposition.

\*\*NEAR AURORA, ILL.\*\*

\*\*Decial Disputch to The Chience Tribuna.\*\*

Aurona, Ill., June 11.—Rissel & Bunder's slaughter house, just south of the city, was fired by an incendiary and consumed at 12 o'clock last night, together with the tools, etc. Loss, \$500. Innured in the Millville (N. X.) Company for \$400.

AT LEBANON, N. H.

LEBANON, N. H., June 11.—The main building
of the agricultural works of this village was
burned this morning, together with the machinery and stock. Loss, \$33,000; partially insured.
One hundred and fitty workmen are thrown out
of employment, and they lost all ineir tools.

SLAUGHTER THEM ALL

ta's Visitors to Ask What They Were Begun For.

Nearly Ten Thousand Bushels Already Done For in One County.

The Capidity of the Horny-Handed Thor-

oughly Incited by the Bounty.

has paid, up to to-day, \$15,000 for the destruction of grasshoppers at the rate of \$1.60 per bushel. The farmers are running traps propelled by horse-power, in which they catch five to twenty bushels a day. Two hundred bushels were brought into Mankato yesterday, where 1,500 bushels have been buried in one tranch. All the hopper counties, except Nicolet are paying rewards for 'hopper destruction. The total catch in Brown County ysterday was 123 bushels. A meeting representing Blue

Earth, Brown, Nicolet, and LeSueur Counties, was held in Mankato yesterday, which adopted resolutions reciting that the grasshoppers in this State are confined almost exclusively to the counties named; that it is demonstrated that they can be mostly destroyed, and the major portion of the crops saved; but that the people of the counties named hesitate about incurring large local debts mises the State may be relied upon to assume them, and asking the Boards of Trade of St. Paul and Minnespola to give assurance of co-operation in having the State assume the final payment of the moneys expended for destroying grasshoppers. A committee was apdestroying grasshoppers. A committee was ap-pointed to visit the cities named, and accord-ingly the Committee came to St. Paul to-day, and attended a meeting of prominent citizens at the Chamber of Commerce, which meeting pledged St. Paul influence to have the State assume the hopper bounty debts of the counties named. It was strongly urged, at this meeting, that the people who are destroying the wingless hoppers are really working more for others than themselves, since the hoppers, when their wings were developed, would move upon the neighboring counties, and probably cover a large area, of

The following is an extract from a letter received yesterday by a Chicago business house from one of their traveling sgents: Mankaro, Minn., June 8.—The prospects are MANKATO, Minn., June 5.—Ine prospects are brightening a little in the grasshopper districts. The war against the pests is progressing vigorously. Men, women, and children are all on the war-path, and it is truly astonishing how many they are destroying. There were about 1,000 bushels paid for in the different towns in Blue Barth Gennty Monday,—Sunday and Monday's catch. I was out to-day where they receive them, and at the rate they are brought in it looks as though a few days more would pretty effectually clean them out. They bring them in by teams, with wheelbarrows, and on their backs. A crowd is kept waiting continually, one man not being able to measure them as fast as they are brought in, while the second takes the name and quantity, and a third and fourth issue tickets for the amount. They have a long deep ditch dug, into which they empty them. One family made \$55 in one day at \$3.20 per bushel,—10 cents a quart. There was a howling Methodies as Madelia who, when they commenced burning them, would not raise a finger to assist in their destruction,—said it was a dispensation of Providence, and should not be interfered with,—but as soon as a bounty was offered he was catching them on Sunday, his whole family assusting. Another one drove parties off his farm with a pitchfork, since the bounty system was adopted, telling sham they were his grassboppare, and he was going to catch them. These incidents illustrate the effect of the bounty system. A friend of mine says he has an income now—his boys made \$6 yesterday. Earth County Monday, Sunday and Monday's

Stoux Ciry.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Stoux Cirx, June 11.—Weather cool. Crops

TOLEDO.

Distinguished People within Her Precincts,

Tolepo, O., June II.—Chief-Justice Waite and family arrived here last night for a protonged visit. Postmaster-Goneral Jewell arrived here this morning, accompanied by Messrs. P. H. Woodward and George Gustin, of the Post-Office Department. He appeared at the Board of Trade rooms during the session, and made a brief speech to the merchants. The party left this afternoon for Detroit.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

Drs Moisses, Ia., June 11.—In the State Baptist Institute, to-day, Dr. Mitchell, of Chicago, continued the theme of last evening, showing the harmony of the Apostolic narrative and the Pagan history of the first three centuries. He was followed by Dr. Moss, of centuries. He was followed by Dr. Moss, of Chicago, who set forth the fact that the history of the Jows, the Greeks, and Romans shows that everything was set in order for Christ's first advant. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Wilder, of Codar Rapids, who showed that the claim of Christ to divinity was in harmony with Risliffs, and in which he gave the Unitarians hard problems to solve. He was followed by Dr. Moss, with the ablest address of the session on the nature and object of miracles.

PRESEYTERIAN.

MONTREAL June 11.—It is considered doubt-

PRESBYTERIAN.

MONTREAL, June 11.—It is considered doubtful whether the proposed union of the Presbyterian churches will be accomplished without recourse to the law courts, as some of the members of the Church of Scotland, led by the Rev. Gaven Lang, propose taking legal steps to protect what they consider their rights.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—Boston, June 11.—The twenty-third annual Convention of the International Typographical Union came to a close this afternoon. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Precident, Wallis H. Bell, Philadelphia; First Vice-President, James Harper, Montreal; Second Vice-President, James Harper, Montreal; Second Vice-President, C. F. Sheldon, Kanssa City; Secretary and Treasurer, William A. Hutchinson, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, W. S. Prida, Wilmington, Del.

Two beautiful Soral gifts from the Reception Committee were presented through the President to Mrs. Danielson, delegate from the Woman's Union, No. 1, New York City, and Miss Fenley, alternate delegate, both of whom made appropriate responses.

The Convention adjourned to mest at Philadelphia in 1876.

MISSOURI RIVER TRAFFIC.

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Trabusa.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Departure of Grasshoppers-torthy Chicago Market.

Bleeds Correspondence of the Chicago Trib

Musicoger, Creek Nation, I. T., June 2.—In a former letter I alluded to a controversy (growing out of the lack of supplies at the Wichits Agency, which produced the outbreak there in the early spring) pending between the Indian Agent, Friend John Richards, and Graham & Co., the Government forwarders of supplies. Oen, J. P. C. Shanks, the Special Commissioner of the Interior Department, is now investigating the whole matter. Perhaps we can gain as correct information from a letter addressed to the Grand Council at Okumelee by Warloupe, Chief of the Caddos, from which I quote, as

chief of the Caddos, from which I quote, as from any other quarter:

Our people, the Caddos, are located on the Wichta River, and are trying to do semesthing for ourselves, if we have a little encouragement. We have commenced building a mimber of heuses, though we purchased from the Seminoles stays-eight houses, for which we have paid them in horses. We have sho many rails split, and are making improvements on our lands. We have now about 500 hogs only, having lost, about 2,000 head white the fighting was going on at the Agency. During the winter we had nothing to est but same poor heef; for we had no flour, bacon, or coffee; and the beeves that were killed were so poor that they could hardly stand up, and the meat was unful to est, Our rations have been delayed, and, as there is but one trader here, it has been very hard for us to get sufficient food. We sak for two more traders. We also sak for a little wheat and cast for planting, being only supplied with seed-corn, resions, beam, peas, and a few other regulaties.

Our people are not situated like the Greeks and Cherokees, and the other Indians in the eastern part of the Territory. We live too near the wild tribes, and can get no start for ourselves. Every time that we get furfly under way, the wild tribes do something that sets us back. Before the War, we lived on the Brazos River; in Texas, and there had many cattle and hogs, and we inved like the Creeks. We had houses and cat. We had a good Agent then, and he gave us all the plows, wagons, harness, work-cattle, etc., that we needed. If we had that Agent now, we would improve mech faster than we now do. Our young men are working well, and it is our wish to raise sheehegs and cattle, some of which we wint to schibit at the linternational Fair to be held at Muskoge this fall.

raise inc hogs and cattle, some of which we want to schibit at the International Fair to be held at Mus-toges this fall,

I am informed that Gen. Hazen, of the army, has broken 240 acres of land for the Caddos, and their Agent about 125 acres. The Chief then recounts the varying fortunes of his tribe from the War down to the present, and closer in the

the War down to the present, and closes in the following words:

The advice our red brothers have given us will not be forgetten. Amother thing, my brothers, I wish to tell you, and that is, we do not know how long we have be together; we cannot tell what may happen before next Council, but leave it all to the Great Spirit who riles all things. We want rights secured to our children, so that they will not lose their mads if we should drea, so that they will not lose their mads if we should drea, which is the setting and sabbath-schools for us, we don't like the way at the Agency. They all there and wait until the Spirit moves, We want a live prescher, who can instruct and teach us the words of the Great Spirit.

In these days, when so many pans are used to

In these days, when so many pens are used to portray the dark side of the Indian, his utter incapacity for progress, and want of desire for a Christian civilization, it is but fair that the homely utterances of this Chief may go on record as a protest against the wrong and injustice done him. While I do not desire to inveigh tice done him. While I do not desire to inveigh against any sect in these letters, yet the great Presbyterian Church of the United Strees, which has 189 missionaries in Poinsylvania alone, has not to exceed 6 missionaries in all this Territory,—the most important resistanty field on this continent. Only a few weeks ago, the large-hearted agent of the five civilized tribes, Maj. G. W. Ingalls, ascertaining, while at Okmulges, during the session of the Grand Council, that a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and his Indian associate, were in necessitous circumstances, owing to the neglect

Church South, and his Indian associate, were in necessitous circumstances, owing to the neglect of their Missionary Board, stepped into a pulpit, made a brief address, and succeeded in raising a contribution for them. Let the religious press and people of the country see to it that their generous donations for missionary purposes are sent to more needy fields than the wealthy State of Pennsylvania appears to be.

From all parts of the Territory there is the gratifying intelligence that the grasshoppers, which threatened the entire destruction of our crops, have made a "forward movement," and are leaving for the Weet and East in myriad numbers; and there is a general desire that they may continue their jourcey, world without end.

Our extile and other domestic animals, which, in the spring, had the look of a Spottsylvania shaherman in winter, are now rolling in fat,—the grasses on which they have thrived so well beof cattle to the Chicago market is on the in-crease, and I hotics beyers from your city are traversing the entire Territory. By the way, why is it that Chicago allows the rich and valua-ble trade of these nations and tribes, which must aggregate a large sum yearly, to go almost en-tirely into St. Louis hards? From personal knowledge, I can say that the traders of this Territory, as a general rule, are more reliable in their commercial transactions than the average trader in the States.

C. S.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A Geneva Lake, Wis., dispatch of the 11th says: "The ciscoss commenced running this morning. All levera of good fishing should come Saturday night." morning. All lovers of good fishing should come Saturday night.

The Post-Office Department has ordered an extension of the railway mail service. July 1, from Chicago to Byron, Ill., a distance of fifty-three miles, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad.

The \$30,000 of 5-20 bonds called in for the sinking fund fell due yesterday, and the payments of gold on this account at the New York Sub-Treasury were \$2,200,000.

The Internal Revenue Collector of the Spring-field District, Col. Merriam, reports the collections for May at \$238,145.41, which is a large increase over the corresponding month of last

The State officers at Springfield are taking steps looking to a removal of their quarters to the new State-House. Col. Harlow, Secretary of State, expects to get everything moved soon after the lat of July.

Religious Disturbances at Ghent.
The Brussels correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazetie supplies the following explanation of a telegram which was published on May 18 by the London newspapers: "A wealthy lady at Jose and the Pall Mall Gazetie supplies the following explanation of a telegram which was published on May 18 by the London newspapers: "A wealthy lady at Jose and the Pall Mall Gazetie supplies the following explanation of a telegram which was published on May 18 by the London newspapers: "A wealthy lady at Jose 18 believed to possess miraculous properties. This week a pilgrimage on a very large scale was organized, octanishly to visit the aquarium, but in reality to make a manifestation in the Town of Ghent. The Burgomaster of Ghent had, however, taken the precaution to forbid the entry of the pilgrims into the interior of the town. They were, after their arrival at the respective termin, to take the outer boulevards to go to Oostacker. On the return of the pilgrims in the evening, their total number was estimated at about 20,000. A great melse occurred between them and the people not believing in the miraculous aquarium, and one of the Ghent journale estimates the number of people who were more or less seriously hurst at shout 1,000. The necessity of puting an end to religious open-air processing and mass pilgrimages is making itself felt more and more.

Livingstone's Epitaph.

A memorial tablet, on which is the following inscription, now marks the spot in Westminster Abbey where the body of Dr. Livingstone is deposited: "Brought by faithful hands over land and sea, here reats David Livingstone, Mission-ary, Traveler, Philanthropist. Born March 19, 1813; died May 1, 1873, at Chitambo's Village. Unlas. For thirty years had life was spent in an unwaried effort to evangelize the native races, to explore the undiscovered secrets, to shollish the desolating slare trads of Contral Africa, and where, with his last words he wrote: 'All I can add in my solitude is, may the the play for held where, with his last

SPORTING NEWS. Sportsmen at Cleveland.

Races at Grand Rapids, Freeport, Fort Wayne, Etc. Between the Athletics and Wash-

ingtons. THE SPORTSMEN.

THE CLEVELAND "SHOOT."

Special Dispotal to The Chicago Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., June 11.—The National Trap

Shooting Tournament was continued to-day, with great success. The weather was as and fifty-eight shooters appeared at the score, and, at 10 o'clock began the contest. The first round included ten single birds each at 21

W. Sloan ....

THE TURF. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 11.—The annu were nine entries and seven starters. Monroe sold as favorite in the pools at large odds against the field, and won easily without pressed in either heat.

The last race was a running match, purse \$600, mile heats, best three in five. Granger sold favorite in the pools.

True 3:45; 3:454.
War Jig took first money, Modes rotestion third. The Association

Protection third. The Association hamony from the meeting.

THE ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, June 11.—At the Association and the Alexandra plate was won by Do Seamp, second; Fou d'Amour, third.

BASE BALL THE ATHLETICS BEAT THE WASHINGTONS. THE ATHLETICS EEAT THE WASHINGTONS.
PHILIDRIFHIA, June 11.—The Athletics and
Washingtons played their fourth game here this
afternoon. Fisher played instead of Eggler.
The Washingtons made four runs, two being
earned, by Allison and Danier's three-baser.
Hall made two close home runs in succession,
the Athletics making twenty-one runs, eight being earned.
THE SCORE.

JOHN C. BRECKINBIDGE.

A Political Reminiscence—How He Came to Be Vice-President.

Billio San Francisco Bulliota?

In 1836 the writer of this went to Cindimall, from Hilmois, in the interest of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. On his way (a rather roundabout one) he visited Washington. There, with other distinguished Scutchern friends of the distinguished Scutchern freed by my the latter handed him (and here, for the easier convenience of writing what I have to say, I may as well drop the third person and assume boldly the ego) a printed copy of a speech then recently delivered by him in Congress, on the atmeration of Oubs. Our personal relations became daily more and more intimate. "Manifest Destiny" was the constant theme of our conversation. There was a vacancy in the Cabinet of "President" William Walker, in Nicaragus; would I go down and become His Excellency's Scoretary of State? As I happened to have a place on the Democratic State ticket in Illinois at the time, I had, perforce, to decline the alluring honor. In his parnesiness he went to Mr. Douglas concerning the matter. Mr. Douglas came to ms and asked, in his abrupt but gentle style. "Do you want to go down there?" "What," I replied, "and break our ticket at home and let the State Central Committee wrangle over my successor?" "That's just the answer I expected from you," said he, "that's right." The next time I met Gen. Quitman he said, placing his hand kindly on my shoulder. "I Intended, my young friend, to do you a good service. There are thousands in the country who would be glad of the opperunity you aby from. But let all that go. You are going to Cincinnati; so am I. You can be of some service to me there, will you?" "What is it, General?" "Walt till we get there."

When, in company with a few other Hiinoisans, I reached Cincinnati two or three days be-

you?" "What is it, General?" "Wait till we get there."

When, in company with a few other Hilmoisans, I reached Cincinnati two or three days before the forthcoming organization of the Convention, Mr. Buchanan's friends from Fennsylvania, two thousand strong, as was boasted by them, had intrenehed themselves in the best places in the best hotels—in the test rooms, the best suites of rooms, and the best parlors. The headquarters of Mr. Buchanan, in which bands of music played alternately, day and night, were very spacious, at one end of the main hall of the Burnet House, Mr. Douglas' friends had to content themselves with exceedingly contracted headquarters at the other end of the same hall. The music and other enticements sitracted the still gathering politicians from all the States to the spacious spartments occupied by Mr. Buchanan's friends. The more bumble accommodations offered by the adherents of Mr. Douglas were graced almost constantly with the presence of the finest talent of the Demogratic party of the graced almost constantly with the presence of the finest talent of the Democratic party of the day. John C. Breckinridge, Pierre Sonle, John A. Quitman, William Ballard Preston, William W. Boyce, and other equally aminent Southern leaders, were on hand at every hour to consult

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

CURES THE WORST PAINS

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes Radway's Ready Relief

FEVER AND AGUE.

HEALTH! BEAUTY Strong and pure rich blood; increase of fish and weight clear airin and beautiful completion secured to all

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

THE FARM AND

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leasonable Rains--Cri Chineh-Bugs---The Prayer in Drivin

Hay-Making and Hay-

And a Scientific Contes that No Soil Is Suffic

A letter from Mr. Charles
Long Island, calls attention
Commercial Advertiser, of
that "American vines could
advantageously acclimated and asking, "How is it that
same American vines, so su
are not more spread in this
and each variety cultivated
United States the most app
opment?"

If Mr. Charles Enlot wer

versant with the history culture in the United State calture in the United State shis is exactly what has be being done, under the sur men, especially in the Wes One of the many mistake in supposing that the syst vine-districts of Europe we this country. Large area

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

About Vintculture, and That Arboricultural School.

Seasonable Rains---Crops, Locusts, and Chineh-Bugs---The Efficacy of Prayer in Driving Off the

Hay-Making and Hay-Tedders--- A City Farmer Resolves to Plow Deep.

And a Scientific Contemporary Resolves that We Soil Is Sufficiently Porons.

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BYANG

ng Pills

VINICULTURE IN AMERICA.

A letter from Mr. Charles Bulot, of Flushing,
Long Island, calls attention to an article in the
Commercial Advertiser, of New York, stating
that "American vines could be, and have been,
advantageously acclimated in the French soil;"
and asking, "How is it that the oulture of these
same American vines, so superior in themselves,
are not more spread in this, their own country,
and each variety cultivated in the part of the
United States the most appropriate to its development?"

United States the most appropriate to its development?"

If Mr. Charles Bulot were a little more conversant with the instory and practice of vineculture in the United States, he would know that this is exactly what has been and is constantly being done, under the supervision of practical men, especially in the West and in California.

One of the many mistakes made years ago was in supposing that the system in vogue in the vine-districts of Europe would be applicable to this country. Large amounts of money were spect in introducing foreign sorts, and foreign systems of eniture, under the supervision of men, not, as our correspondent says, from the North of Europe, and who never eaw a vine, but of experts in vine-culture, from the vine-growing districts of Germany, France, Switzerland, and Austria.

districts of Germany, France, Switzerland, and Anstria.

It was not antil practical culturists in Ohio, Indians, Michigan, Illinois, and especially Missouri, discarded the seyere systems of pruning, etc., as practiced in Europe, and adopted here a more rational course, and one adapted to our soil and climate, that any success was met with. Now, in their season, Iona, Delaware, and Concord grapes, from the lake-shore region of Michigan, are abundant and cheap in our markets; and good wines—far better, to our taste, than the imitisted and whisky-fortified wines—purporting to be imported from Europe—are produced in large quantities on the islands of Lake Eric and in Ohio, Missouri, and California, and in lesser quantities in various Western, Eastern, and Southern States. Nevertheless, the industry has not been sufficiently reinunerative to induce capital to take hold of it.

That we have soils and situations admirably mited to the production of wine, there is also no doubt. Some of these days they will be developed, and perhaps money made therefrom, but not by following either the systems as popularly laid down in compilations from European authorities, or by the importation of vine-dressurs from the wine-districts of Europe.

Vine-culture has been eminently successful in California, except in dollars and cents from the sale of wines. Within the last two or three years, many fine vine-wars in that State have been grubbed up or abandoned. Why? The sature doin't pay.

The article of Mr. Charles Bulet explains why

years, many has vineyards in that State have been grubbed up or abandoned. Why? The satture didn't pay.

The article of Mr. Charles Bulot explains why "the culture of the vine and of fruit-trees in this country at present is but a primitive system of farming, and has not yet produced a bunch of grapes, or even a pear, peach, or plum, that would be considered fit for dessert in Europe; excepting, of course, some California fruits, which require no husbandry and are natural products of the American soil."

It is, says he because "these men did not mow how to prepare the ground, to choose the vine-tree, to plant it in the right season, to watch it during its growth, and finally to pross it and make good wine out of the plant."

It is not sivays safe to judge the resources of an industry from the standpoint of a Long Island farm or garden-plot. If the gentleman will rait Chicago during the season of any of our ruits, he will find them good enough for american palatea, however ill they may suit the fassicious taste of our European expert.

The real animus, however, of the article, is, has the Government, or some private individual

that the Government, or some private individual like Mr. A. T. Stewart, should establish an "Arboricultural School," "where land-owners and gardeness would come eagerly from every State to attend the lectures" of the Professor (?).

We have Agricultural Colleges established in very many of our States, a part of the duties of the Professors of which should be to give precise, practical information on points pertaining to Agriculture. We do not think shything would be especially gained by the establishment by Government of a special school, either of Arboriculture or of Viniculture at the National Capital. We shready have a National Seedstors. If some private and public spiritude individual, like Mr. A. T. Stewart, would like to make a soft place for some Professor, by the endowment of such a school, all right; and no one would probably find fault with or feel "insulted" at the fact "that the estate on which the eshot would be leid could mercase in value through the very improvements made there by the Professor."

If Mr. Bulot will visit the West, we think he will find that its people know pretty well how to get pay for their labor in the cultury, but also in the production of fruits that are not only handsoms to the eye, but also sufficiently well flavored so as not to be absolutely nansoons to the re-fined tasts of even Europsan gastronomers or vine-dressers.

The seasonable rains, that, since June came in have been pretty general through the West, will be halled with delight by Tarmers, and by none more so than by those in the grassbopper and chinch-bug infected portions of the country. It is not sail unlikely that June may be a wet month. If so, farmers should, and probably full seize every possible opportunity to work their crops. Those who have kept them clean from the sounds. Thus may be the benefit of such a course. Those who have not should use every endeavor possible to get them clean from the aground is in a wat or unfriable condition; for his always does more harm than good.

The Grass Core redicted,

farmers do not know what the machine is. We we led to speak of this from the inquiry of a

correspondent.

A har-ledder is a two-wheeled implement draws by a horse, which astches and turns the hay as it is left by the mower, spreading and airing it, thus causing it to cure more easily and quickly than it otherwise would. It is especially valuable in "catching" seasons, often enabling the possessor's to get the hay in in good condition, that otherwise would be severely injured by rain. That they have not come into me in the West is undoubtedly due to the fact that, at the season of making hay, the weather is irreally led and dry, and consequently the necessary for this implement is not so much felt as in the Atlantic States.

In the moist climate of England it is almost indispensable, since it entirely supersedes the turning and shaking out by hand practiced there.

We have seen and have raised in Illinois crops of Hungarian hay so heavy that it could not be curred on the ground without successive turnings by hand. A tedder would have entirely obvinged by the season of the city of a substitution of the farmer who has from 50 to 100 acres of grass to cut can well afford to own one of these labors awing machines.

FLOW DEEP WITTER ELLOGARDS SEED.

FLOW DEEP WITTER ELLOGARDS SEED.

FLOW DEEP WITTER ELLOGARDS SEED.

FLOW DEEP WITTER SELOGARDS SEED.

SAIJ Has. "I sam going to show these fellows how to far the selogards of the selogards selogards

The acquisition by Russia of the whole island of Saghalien, only the northern portion of which was previously held by her, marks another not unimportant stage in the advance the Northern Colossos is making toward predominans rule in Asia. Saghalien is a long and narrow island, running parallel with the coast of Chinese Tartary, from which, at the mouth of the Amoor River, it is only a few miles distant; it is about 600 miles in length, and from 40 to 130 broad, and has an area of 47,500 square miles. In extent merely the new territory can matter little to a power whose dominions embrace all Northern Asia and nearly all of Northern Europs; the value of the acquisition arises from a different merely the new territory can matter inter to a power whose dominious embrace all Northern Asia and nearly all of Northern Europe; the value of the acquisition arises from a different cause. The dispatch, which informs is that the Emperor Alexander, before leaving St. Petersburg, signed a convention with Japan for the transfer to him of the southern portion of Saghalien, adds that its extensive coal-fields will now be vigorously worked by Russian ensemess and miners, who will suppley in this service many of the convicts from Saberia. The importance of the new accession, then, lies in the fact that, by its locality and natural resources, is will give Russian a commanding position in the North Pacific. Holding the entire region around and facing the Sea of Othotsk, as well as both banks of the Amoor, Russia has every facility, not only for profitable trading, but also for such political influence as she well knows how to utilize over weaker and semi-barbarous races, and can at her leasure organize a navel armanent which, with good barbors, facilities for refitting, and unlimited supplies of fuel, would have immessurably greater advantages than any enjoyed by other Ecropean or Asiatic powers. China, Japan, the Corean Peninsulallal would feel the pressure; and the tendency in outlying portions to gravitate towards this vast, bulk, whose faculty of absorption seems boundless, would be almost irresistible. We need not grumble at the decrees of fate, and the progress of Russia bears all the marks of fixed dectiny. We can only hope that the operation will benefit by its other characteristics, and it is at least satisfactory to think that the employment marked out for Muscovite snergies in Asia is an excellent counteractive to the dreams of ambition which alarmists will ascribe to Russia elsewhere. There is plenty of work for her, England, and even the United States, in opening those regions to the intercourse of Europe and America, without treoching on each other's provinces or starting in a careet of dangerous rivalry,

ide w should not be to b

THE COURTS

Story of Partnership Troubles -Divorces Wanted.

Criminals Brought to Judgment--Rec ord of New Suits.

CHICAGO. A PARTNERSHIP TROUBLE.
A trouble has arisen in the firm of Rockwell,

A trouble has arisen in the firm of Bockwell, Williams & Co., and yesterday William H. Williams filed a bill in the Circuit Court against his copartner, asking for a dissolution. Comptainant states that, on the 1st day of August last, he formed a copartnership with Bockwell in the auction business at Nos. 204 and 206 East Madison street. In March last, the firm moved to No. 77 Dearborn street, and affairs went on prosperously until the 18th of May, when Bockwell, without complainant's consent, inserted a notice in a newspaper amouncing the dissolution. He has since parsisted in carrying on the business alone, and receiving the moneys, to the intense diagust of Williams. The Istic therefore files a hill asking that this pseudo-dissolution may be treated as null; that an account may be had, and the partnership dissolved. The City National Bank, the German National Bank, the Millville Insurance Company of Pittsburg, and the Globe Insurance Company of Pittsburg, and the Globe Insurance Company of Cincago, all of whom are creditors of the firm in one way or another, are made codefondants. Judge Farwell subsequently issued an order, appointing David Hyman Receiver of the firm, under a bond for \$5,000.

BYONGES.

Sophie Myrtin filed a bill against Thomas

Bophie Myrtin filed a bill against Thomas Myrtin, alleging that he had deserted her, and asking for a divorce.

Paul Batzel also claims that his wife, Olga, has deserted him, and claims he is entitled to a divorce.

has deserted him, and claims he is entitled to a divorce.

Treas.

In the case of the Chatham National Bank vs. Sparrow M. Nickerson, a creditor's bill, Judge Moore yesierday appointed M. D. Buchanan Receiver of the defendant's estate, under a bond of \$12,000.

F. H. Owens was appointed Receiver, by Judge Farwell, of the firm of Sheridan & Kimball.

Judge Rogers yesterday entered a final order restoring the map or plat of Barrett & Gallowsy's Subdivision.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

W. H. Clark began a suit for \$4,500 against C. W. Knott and A. C. Cowgill.

The Connectiont Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill against Esabella and Annie D. Nangle, Patrick Retrigan (executor). T. A. Moran, D. G. Hamilton, Frederick Dunning, Leopold Bothschild, Mary E. Wilkinson, H. Hitesman, Michael Patt, John Lawlor, Anna Donnelly Cronan, Patrick Grosman, — Telling, — Gameron, John Lewis, M. Mahr, — Sullivan, and Peter O Brien, to foreclose a mortgage for \$10,000 on Lots 23, 24, and 25, Block 17, in the Canal Trustees' Suddivision of Sec. 7, 39, 44; also, the N. & of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 1, of

for \$10,000 on Lots 23, 24, and 25, Block 17, in the Canal Trustees Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14; also, the N. 4, of Lots 1, 2, 2, and 4, Block 1, of Cochrane's Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14; also, the N. 4, of Lots 1, 22, and 4, Block 1, of Cochrane's Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14

BANKRUPET TrEMS.

Clayburgh, Einstein & Co., claiming \$1,220.75, J. A. Rice, claiming \$550, and Samuel Liberman, who asks for \$85.50, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Jonas and Solomon Rosenhaupt, merchants in the City of Paru, III. The only charge is suspension of payment on commercial paper. It is said that the debtors assets are \$2,000, while their liabilities amount to \$4,800. A rule to show cause June 24 was issued.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

David Gowdey, A. W. Fish, and T. W. Chace began a suit for \$6,000 against A. R. Cocke.

The LaTavette Back, of Cincinnati, brought suit for \$3,000 against Ralph O. and John L. Spragle.

suit for \$3,000 against Ralph O. and John L. Spragle.

Clara D. McGren. Elizabeth Carroll, J. B. Smith. and H. T. Baldwin sued W. H. Schimpferman for \$5,000.

The Chicago Rendering and Pertilizing Company commenced suit against the Franklin Insurance Company for recover \$5,000. another against the Provincial Insurance Company of the Commercial Insurance Company for \$3,000. a fourth against the Allemania Fire-Insurance Company for a like amount, and a fifth, also for \$3,000, against the National Fire-Insurance Company.

Cahn, Wampold & Ge. begun a smit for \$2,000 against Louis Barnett.

John C. Whitmarsh filed a bill against Lucy and E. F. Rose to foreclose a morigage for \$2,319.36 on Lot 11, of L. P. Hilliard's Subdivision of Block \$4, in the Canal Trustees Subdivision of the W. 3/ of Sec. 27, 33, 14.

in the estate of Mary G. Dwight, a grant of admiristration was made to John H. Dwight, under the rent in the estate of Mathias Weller, the will was

proven and letters testamentary were granted to Magdalena Weiler, under her individual bond for \$4,000.

A large number of additional claims were allowed against the estate of M. O. Walker.

A large number of additional claims were allowed against the estate of M. O. Walker.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The trial of Abraham Moses, the proprietor of a restaurant and drinking-saloon on the northwest corner of Lake and State streets, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, occupied the Criminal Court during the forence. The midichment was found by the last Grand Jury, the complainants being Cornelius Haywood and J. J. Cartledge, hardware merchants, doing business in the locality of Moses place. The goods alleged to have been stolen and received consist of table and pocket cuttlery and spoons, the property of the complainants.

The principal witness in the case was a youth formerly in the employ of the complainants, named William L. Bowers. He testified that he had stolen goods from his employers and sold them to Moses, and that subsequently Moses became emboldened, and would come to the store at hight and assist in the stealing.

Moses denied that he had ever bought any goods from Bowers, or that he had ever solen, anything from the, firm in question. He said Bowers had introduced a man to him of whom he bought cuttlery, and that he subsequently sold it through the suction-rooms.

The jury found a verdict of gullty, and fixed the prisoner's sentence at two years in the Penitentiary.

The prisoner was remanded to jail, and his counsel gave notice that he should make application for a new trial, but did not state upon what grounds.

John Ryan alias Arthur Banyon and William Bottomly were tried for burglary in entering the store of Robert Schoenfeldt and assauling \$240 worth of clothing, in April, and found guilty and sentenced to one year each in the Penitentiary.

Jupon Gany-12, 13, 15 to 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30 to 40.

sentenced to one year cach in the Penisentiary.

JUDON GARY—12, 13, 15 to 20, 22, 23, 24, 2 6, 27, 28, 30 to 40.

JUDON JAMESON—Condemnation cases Nos. 48, 251, 55, 250, and 55, 913, and Nos. 6, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 to 29, 81, 32 on Calendar No. 2.

JUDON MODE—14, 15, 16,

JUDON MODE—14, 15, 16,

JUDON HOGES—228, 221, 236, 239 to 255, and set case 2, 205.

JUDON FARWELL—Chancery Calendar 396 to 405. 405.

SUPPRIOR COURT—CONTESSIONS—O. B. Jacobs vs. F. W. Stainhaus, 4174.23.—J. McDermott & Co. vs. R. M. Turner and A. J. Fish, \$609.97.—W. W. Bates et al. vs. O. G. Brown, \$106.02.

JUDOK GARX—Samuel Wilkowsky vs. Jacob Frost, \$1,066.34.—Marion Munger vs. Boselle M. Hough, Albert J. Hough, and Charles H. Hough, \$509.—M. W. Lester et al. vs. John P. White, \$50.80.—John M. Oliver vs. Mrs. Harriet M. Bafferty, \$49.83.—George Woodward use G. and M. Strydscher vs. City of Chicago, \$1,474.35.—A. J. McBean vs. City of Chic nor, \$570.97.
CIRCURY GOURT—CONFESSIONS—J. M. Walto va. Leila Holman and S. A. Holman, \$145.—F. A. Bryan vs. Morton F. Hale and Charles E. Bruner, \$44.44.
JUDOS ROGERS—John McHugh et al. vs. (1ty of Chicago, \$771.84.—R. B. Barnes vs. Patrick Levay; verdict, \$750.66.

ow that the Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribute, Mr. VERNON, Ill., June 11.—Court met purs

St. Clafr: diminusion of record suggested, and leave given to file amended record.

175. Roard of Trustees vs. Messenhiner; appeal from Union; motion to diamies appeal for lack of sufficient appeal bond.

29. Oroft vs. Dickins; error to Marion; motion entered to strike affidevit from smended record.

300. Stone et al. vs. Duvall et al.; error to Monroe; by agreement of parties, leave was given to supply deficiencies in record.

141. Illinois & St. Louis Railread Company vs. Cobb; appeal from Fsyette: taken on call.

142. Nichola vs. Eradaby; appeal from St. Clair; same order.

143. Chency vs. City of Mt. Vernon; appeal from Jafferson; same order.

145. Same vs. came; appeal from Jafferson; same order.

146. Brush vs. City of Carbondale; appeal from Jafferson; same order.

rder. 140, Brush vs. City of Carbondals; appeal from 147. Athris vs. Moore; appeal from Madison; atmoorder.

148. Mead et al. vs. Thompson; appeal from Madison; asms order.

149. Kuhlman vs. Hight; appeal from Madison;
same order.

150. Frankastock vs. Gillam; appeal from Madison;
same order.

151. Kirrpatrick vs. Cooper; appeal from Madison;
same order.

162. Schaumloffel vs. Beel; appeal from St. Clair;
some order.

163. Illinoss Educational Society vs. Biander: appeal
from St. Clair; same order.

164. Symonds vs. Lappier; appeal from Clay; same
order. 154. Symonds vs. Lappier; appeal from Clay; same order.

158. Marlow et al. vs. Marlow; appeal from Clay; same order.

155. Trotter et al. vs. Trotter; appeal from Wayne; same order.

157. Carondolet Iron Works vs. Moore et al.; arror to St. Clair; argued orally and submitted.

159. Barlow et al. vs. Sisannard et al.; appeal from Crawford; diamissed.

159. Bauer vs. Camey; appeal from Madison; diamissed.

100, French vs. The People, etc.; appeal from Jef-braon; taken on call.

Adjourned until morning. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UUTION—WESTON & CO., Be EAST WASHING-1 ton-st., have saies of horses, carriages, and harness, Plesedays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 s. m.

Amplai time given to next aliboves soid analyse warrantes.

PARTIAL CATALOUS to the black of the property of the prop HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

dolph.

FOR SALE-OB EXCHANGE—A COMPLETE

FOR SALE-OB EXCHANGE—A COMPLETE

FOR SALE-OB EXCHANGE—A COMPLETE

A color of carriage stock, machinery, engine, building,
and a valuable patent wheel: de not understand the twalness, and will give any who does a bargain. DAVISON

4 WELCH, Id Lassillest.

a WELOH, Id LaSalfe-st.

LOGE SALE—PAIR ELACK ROAD MARKS: TROT
close to 3 minutes to pole; also finely bred gray eagle
mare; tred in 2 20; perfectly sale for lady to drive; all
young and sound. Millimone-to, comer State.

LOGE SALE—A FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE
Phorses; sound and gentle; not arraid of the care; also
a good carriage; will be sold cheap. Apply at 90 Indi-POR SALE—A BARGAIN—A VRHY CHOIGE PAIR
of coach horses, carriage, and harmes; game better in
the city. M 2 S. Room of Sterrop-litan Block.
Pool: SALE—OR SEVERADE—FOR PERSONAL
Property, one horse, bugg, and harmes. Call at 2%
South Canal-st. W. A. JARES 4 CO. WANTED—A HORSE FOR TWO MONTHS, TO DO
light work; will pay 16 cents a day and keep him.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 South Clinton st. WANTED-FOR CASH-A GOOD, STRONG, SIN-gie top-baggy, either new or not much worh, roomy and well upholstered, at 137 South Water-at.

W ANTED—A GOOD HORSE, OR HORSE AND DURY IN CHARGE IN ANTED A GOOD HORSE, OR HORSE AND DURY IN COLORADO TO COME TO COLORADO TARRADO WANTED-TRAMS, ON WEST ORIOST, NEAR Halsted. W. F. HILDERTH, Contractor.

WANTED-TOP-BUGGY, NEW OR SECOND-hard cheen for cash, corner of Peoria and Labertia. A. J. BUGGANA.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD, PAYING SALOON, WITH TEN PUR-nished rooms, for sale cheap. Apply on prumises, 699 South Clark-st. DRUG STORE FOR SALE-ON EXCELLENT ness. Only those who mean business meed address X 3, Tribus offices.

CAN OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN CHICAGO OF THE CONTROL OF TH

LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—HORSE AND BUGGY. CALL AT 80 Aberdeen st. Prove preperty and pay charges.

JOST—THURRDAY, JUNE 16. A POCKETBOOK containing shart, for and a small breast-pin containing that. The inder will be liberally rewarded on returning it to 2010 orchard st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, JUNE 6. A STEEL-GRAY horse, has a west on rump and sere back caused by water to be a serie on rump and sere back caused by water to be a serie on rump and sere back caused by water to be a serie on rump and sere back caused by additional that the series as the found water to the form of the part of the provided by the series of th ply to GEORGIE WILLIAMS, Pound-Master, Lake View,
TRAYED OR STOLEN-TWO OWS, RED COLor, one small sains and one large size, the former being it years of age, the other 5 years, short hors, poles,
and tresh milking. Good reward will be paid to those
that either will give information of their whereabouts or
return the same to the owner, JAOOR MONTA, common
of Lolsing and Front-sis.

5.0 George Eages, No. 507 Fifthese, on the night of
the 10th of June, 1575, Chicago, Ill., one strawberry roan
horse, about 1516 hands high; square hox open
buggs, painted bisek; common harness.

p has end MUSICAL All teds

A BRAND-NEW AND MAGNIPIOENT PIANO at a bargain. A full, rich and powerful ton proceed to the control of the con New York. MARTIN, residence 572 Washan-av.,

A LARGE STOOK OP SUPERE BOSTON AN

New York planes just received, must be sold; cash e
time. Fifty planes and organs, salv and ascond-hand, a
auction prices for the say thirty days; every intrumer
variatised for five years. O. L. LANGATICK, 73 an

O VAN Burenest.

BEST AND CHEAPENT—THE NICHOLSON CAB
get organ price, 480 and upowed wholesais and reta
at factory. Nicholson Organ Oo, 68 Rast Indianast.

TOR SALE—AT A DECIDED HARGAIN.—A NET

Til-Gottave first-class plane, matching in tensi is
inside wereness. The course distribuse plane, matchinas in tome; un limited warrantee. Si dak et, east of Rush. \*\*

DARTIES WANTING TO RENY PLANOS WILL find a good assistement and law prices at 415 Statest, near Adams. Renting a specialty. WM. R. PROS SER.

A NEW DRUKER, BROS. PLANOS AT MALI price; Kranich & Bach planos, the best in use, for out, eale, or workings. DEIBITT, 188 State-et.

PARTIES HAVING BURNIFURE THAT THEY wish stored for the use of a portion of it, can address to it. Tribune of the one of the parties of the parties of the parties of the parties of the processing of this processing the parties of the processing of the processing the processing

IR FINEST STONE QUARRY ON LAKE SUP-

SALE SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS.

BLOW feet on Forty eighth-st. (grove hel), too bie
Kenweed Station, 857 Der foot,
hilgan-av., 100 feet s. c. cor. Fifty-sixth-st., 807 Wabash-av., il feet, e. front, mar Fifty binds., 50 de. Wabash-av., 75 feet s. v. or. Forty-sith-st., 65 de. Wabash-av., 55 feet, e. or. Forty-sith-st., 65 de. Indian-av., 55 feet, e. front, mar Forty-sinh-st., 65 d. Also some very choice property on the boulevards. Also some very choice property on the boulevards.

POR SALE LAKE-ST., Sithe FT., EAST OF L4-ballest.

OR SALE SEVERAL VERY DESIRAR

TOR SALE—OVER & RESIDENCES, LARGE AND small around and in the vicinity of Union Park. Address 100, 28 MI Julian-64. R. C. UN MINGS.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD-ST. AND WENT-contrad if improved; long time given: J. K. ROWLEY, 180 Dearborn-8.

LOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS IP TAKEN AT conce will seel sheares on South Side, well inspired for stouch of the stouch of the seed o

Medison-sia.

OOR SALE-CHRAP-COTTAGE AND LOT ON

Western-av., 250 cash, balance in unimproved lots.

Oply at 507 Medison-et.

TOR SALE—\$100 WHLE BUY A LOT AT PARK RIGHGE, Sile down and \$5. a month until unid; considered the control of th Monday. J. G. HARLE, Booms W. 97 Clark at.

POR SALE-A NICE HOME IN SUBURBS FOR
S. 600, 68, 500 below Cost; large lot, troop, henry,
here, or will result MARTIN, care Lewis & Co., 18 East
Kinzie-st.

POR SALE-TWENTY AURIS CORNER EIGHTYseventh-st. and Stoner Island-av., at \$700 per acre;
y cash, balance on time. Just half what it is worth. G.

BICK PROIAS. 300 Laballe st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE VALUABLE MILL PROFEST OF CHEAP

One of the best water powers in 26 State, 16 feet
fall, situated on the Magnekets Rive. the stillage of
Forestville, Delawars County, Is. "wisting of flour
mill, Satury high, two ren of 4-feet wars somplete formarchant and oustom work, with saw mill, all in good
running order, now doing a good business; three dwelling
houses, one large brick house nearly new, with 35 acress of
timbor land. For particulars inquire of JAMES OULMAN, Forestville, Delawars County, Is.

FOR SALE—720 ACRES OF BRAUTIFUL PRAIRIE

T and lumber lead in Iroquinis County, Influents, about 86
miles south of Chicage, and 15 miles from a fourishing
station we the U., is. 4°C, is. 8, 7 is deres broke, small
bouse, all fenced and core pleases; soil, black, sandy loan;
healthy, palsable, flowing artesian water; a part paymean, if deared, with he taken in fine-class property, baance on long time at 10 per cott. Call out Saturday 4. for
Emolophyst, Bloom 13; thereafter seddress RURLEDT
SGOS, Watselfa, III.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY FOR A CUSTOMER.
I want from \$30,000 to \$60.000 worth of Chicage in proved supporty: will assume \$30.000 to \$60.000 pays accessed and balance in first-class equatry property. Will reast in the yolfoo all tay to receive propestions. Call to day. L. A. CHASE, 50 Washington-st., basement, resolice.

WANTED-GOOD COUNTRY AND COUNTRY uniformitered, and only by effice from Court-House, C. W., Room 5 Republic Life Building.

TO EXCHANGE

TOR EXCHANGE—I OFFER \$75,00 WORTH OF a very dosirable inside improved city property, paying a large runtal; small amount of cash required; balance in form or isands. This is a great bargain for some one. H. O. MOREY, Resper Block.

I. O. MOREY, Resper Block.

I. Chiesgo's specification of the property FOR EXCHANGE—sig. on NOTIONS AND MILLI-nery goods for lows lands; approved titles. JAMES McCAULEY, Room t, 128 Lassile-st. FOR EXCHANGE S. SON, ALL CLEAR INSIDE Flots, to exchange for house and lot North Side, east of Clarkest, or West past Union Park, and assume, JAMES MCCAULEY, Room 4, 127 LaSalie-st.

Dite, to exchange for house and lot North Side, east of the Carliery Room A. 121 LaSaliest.

WILL GIVE A BIG TRADE IN CHOICE UNIMprocedured to the control of the control o mil lad PINANCIAL

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EU-GENS C. LONG & BERO., MEAS WAShington-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER WANTED. LARGE AND small seams to loans on small seasts. M. C. BALDWIS & CO., 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms & and S.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPER. 13, in sums of \$1,500 and inwards. Apply at Union Trust Company, 150 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES OF INterests an improved real seasts escentify in Chicago and Cook County; building loans a specialty. H. R.

WILCOX, Room S, 38 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS bonds, ste., at LAUNDER'S private office, Ed Eandolphs-st., near Clark. Emablished 1564. MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT IN Emission 25 to 100 on approved city real estate. BAR-KHR BUELL'S WAIT, il Dearborn-st, Room 10.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, 12 or 5 year, at 5 per cent. E. C. COLE & CO., 14 Dearborn-st.

M P or S years, at S per cent. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-M.

M ONEY WANTED SS, 600 BRICK STORE, WORTH M Groble, as security will give 5 per cent and 5 commission. Call or address DAY GOODS, on Cottage Grove-Av.

TO LOAN-8005, 21,005, 23,000, 23,000, ON IM-BOARD COURSE REGISTED BLOCK COURSE REGISTED AND AND STATE OUT CALLED BLOCK COURSE REGISTED AND AND AND ADDRESS OF THE CORD RANGE \$25,000 TO LOAN OH CPTY REAL ESTATE.
\$25,000 TO LOAN OH CPTY REAL ESTATE.

Saper bought and sold. ENOUGH HOWARD, Room
of the County Endlines.

\$50,000 TO EDAN UN IMPROVED CITY

WANTED-MALE HELP. meites, III.

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS. APPLY AT ROOM &
Nixon Building, 178 LaSaliest., at 10 a. m. to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN MORTISING
machine and one to tun small sticker. 38 Ohio-st.

Miscellaneous
WANTED TEN RELIABLE SALESHEN FOR
City and country to introduce pure wines, brandes,
and whisties to the trade and public; sales; or commission. Apply to THOS. F. CLARKE & CO., 16 Statest.,
ROOM 4. WANTED-FOUR GOOD WOOL SORTERS BY Water-st.

Wanted — Man and Wife, Man To Take
care of horse, sow, and gardon, wife to do general
becasework in family of three. Address E in, Tribune W ANTED-BY AN IMPORTING HUDSE OF AR-lificial flowers and feathers a thoroughly competent

ANTEL-BY AN IMPORTING HUUSE OF ARtincial flowers and feathers whoreighly competents
salesman for the Western jobbing-trade. A good opening
is officed to the right man. Anthews, giving retreatmone,
P. O. Box 113, Statum A, New York.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO CANVASS.
In the sale of organs and other musical fusirements
from a wagon; must be sale to play; references. Address.

MUSIU, Tribune office.

WANTED—NOBBY NEW IDEA FOR SALESMEN,
dity and country; light work, big money; no, irous,
such always ready. Room off ashing Block.

WANTED—180 MEN TO WORK ON THE CINGINmatt Southern Mellroad; good wages; sure pay the
light promotic; also some fashing Block.
The comstrators with the men Menday night. Call as 113
MINAGES—N.

Historia overy month; sides some stations work. The conmandian all go with the men Menday night. Call et il il

Wanted and see the casiest plan in America to make an

abonest hiving—31 samples free. Men of gentled appearance and average tact can masily make 870 a week on small

sapital. No boys, common peddilers, nor street-fallers

appearance and average tact can masily make 870 a week on small

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and summers; had intoreat in inguinate light manufactur
ing beatness. Address N 4, Tribune office.

Wanted—a Man with size to 200 READY

Manufacturing Company, corner west Twenty-sec
ond and Fisk atts.

Wanted—a offive, Energy for the same street

Andress to solicit consignments in city. Address at

once, with references and furmer employment, O is, Trib
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-WANTED--PEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

Wanted Grand Private Pamilly. Two Good girls German er Scandinarian for kiesbun and grand-station plant scooking, good wages inquire stand. Pamil plant for general books work in pay 85 to 82.80. Apply at 85 West March and Good general books work in pay 85 to 82.80. Apply at 85 West March and Good general books work in pay 85 to 82.80. Apply at 85 West March and Good general books work in pay 85 to 82.80. Apply at 85 West March and Good general books work in pay 85 to 82.80. Apply at 85 West March and Good general books work in grand for general general general books work in grand for general general general books work in grand for general general books work in grand general books work in grand for general general books work in grand general books general books work in grand general general general books work in grand general general general general books work in grand general WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO GOO

ANTED—A COMPETENT DINING-BOOM GREL.
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WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF
WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF
years old; best of references required. Apply at 122 Douglas place.

LANTED—A STRONG GERMAN GIRL AS LAUNteonibes.
Employment Agencies.
WANTED—A STRONG GERMAN GIRL AS LAUNteonibes.
Employment Agencies.
WANTED—GERMAN AND SOANDINAYIAN
girls, for private families, hotels, laundries, city
and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Wilwaukspay.

MiscellaneousWANTED-EXPERIENCED BOOK-FOLDERS.
CULVER PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 189
Montoe-st., fifth floor.
WANTED-LADIES, MARRIED PREFERRED, IN
etty and country, to sail an article of great use to

hem ; you can make money; sample free. Send your acress to P. O. Box 318, Ohicago. BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

22 ARERDEEN-ST.—COSILY-FURNISHED AND
wery attractive recons, with or without board, at
contral, and curroundings most inviting only half block
from Madison care; married compose or rodus needle will
find this a most desirable summer home.

51 ASHLAND-AV., FRONTING FARK.—FRONT
ladors room to rody, with board; the rooms for gentiman, single or en suite.

52 AND & EAST MONROEST., OPPOSITE
to Typer week, table board & Bartles house.

53 ASU AND STATE-ST.—GOOD BOARD FOR
tables or gentlemen, 4t to 4b per week, with
one of plane and Balt. Day-board \$4.

use of plane and Sailt. Day-board \$4.

1151 WABASHAV.—FRONT ROOMS IN MARline front, with board, at moderate rates. Old
residents. Large brick bars to let.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—EARGANTLY FURnished rooms, for families or greateness; first-class
secommodations.

Hotels.

EMPIRE HOUSE WAT AND 98 SOUTH DESPLAINES.
At, between Madison and Mource; \$1.50 to \$3 per
day; \$4.50 for meals per week; board, including room,
\$5.50 to \$10 per work. House furnished or unfurnished
with or without board.

with or without board.

NEVADA HUTEL, 188 AND 15e WARASH-AV.,
between Madison and Monros-sts.—Room, with
beard, \$1.50 to \$0 per day; \$1 to \$10 per week.

The DAVID HOUSE, 288 WEST LAKE LT.—BOARD
and indiging \$1 per day or \$5, per week. Booms to
reat, furnished or univariabled, with or without beard.

POR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—OR WILL EXchange, a rest sime-boat. Call or address DOUGLAS & MATTREWS boat yard, Ashiand av. and South
Hranch.

POR SALE—DR. THORPFS MEDICATED BAY
Rum—as all respectable drug stores; a sure sure for
all akin diseases and preventative for falling-out of the
mair; price. & per bertie; maissetion gnaranteed or
money refunded at office, 17 East Madison—st.
TORS SALE—CHEAP—MARBLE SODA-FOUNTAIN,
To eirquis; us, good as new. inquire of G. Lift, 78
Last Randollust. R SALE-CHEAP-MARBLE IS sirups; as good as new. inquesting Far Randolpheit.

FOR SALE—STATE OR COUNTY RIGHTS—NOland & Nection's palent ten and coffee extraction to
more poor coffee. Call dad see it, 12 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SR RIBE, THENTS | TENTS| ALL
hitch and sizes, new and essend-handed, with anny
acquirage of most improved kinds. Apply at Government
Goods Debot, 185 and 195 Lake-st., Chicago.

LIEGANT AND RARE BOOKS, STANDARD HIS-terins, coimilite, law, and medical works. Especial-ly low prices at GILSERTS Old Sock Store, 16: South

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Coachmen. Teamsters. Co.
CITUATION WANTED—AS GOAGHMAN BY A
young man who thoroughly understands the care of
brosses, farmesses, and carriages. Best of references.
Address P73, Tribuse office. AGGIVES F 12, THOUSE ORIGINAL THE STATE OF T TUATION WANTED -AS COACHMAN IN A PR vate family by a man of steady habits; is willing as weaths; thoroughly understands the business; best electrons gives. A Ir, Tribute offer.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE girl with reference, for second work or as general in a small family. Inquire at all United the edition of TUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN G to do general housework in a small private Americally on the West Side. Picase call at 161 West Errally on the West Side. reference if required. Please call at 60 State-ct., near Tairteenic.

SHTUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GHRI, TO DO general housework in a small family: references given. Call or address 66 Michigan-ar., hasement.

STUATION WANTED—TO DO RECOND WORK by good competent girl; best or reference. Address or call at 20 West Washington-at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework, where the indry will see to the cooting. Address, for two days, S. Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESS IN some first-class families; understands all family seving; is first-class, cliber by hand or machine. One furnish mesoning. Please call or address M B, B South Gressias.

Housekeepers

GITUATION WANTED BY A LADV OF EDUCA

Of the and refinement, a situation as housekeeper,
where servants are kept, or as companion to a lady; in
eity or country; merobjections, to travel. Call or addition
its Wabasheet.

city or country; in copertions, to travel. Call or address dis Walsashey.

Employment Arents.

SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF first-class femals help can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPMISE, Set West Madiron-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY, TO retouch negatives in photograph gallers. Address P. Eribaneouse.

ply at Koom S, ice Rast Madison-48. H. O. STONE.

TO RHNYL-THE WHEL-KNOWN PLACE CALLED

"lone Place," for two years, to a private family. If
acres of ground. B rooms, with modern improvements,
barn, garden, and lawns, plenty of timber, sinusic direct
acres, and lawns, plenty of timber, sinusic direct
barn, garden, and lawns, plenty of timber, sinusic direct
barn, garden, and lawns, plenty of timber, sinusic direct
barn, garden, and lawns, plenty of timber, sinusic direct
barn, garden, and lawns, plenty of timber, sinusic direct
barn, garden, and sweet B. O. STONE.

TO RENT—SIS PER MONTH—2-STORY FRAME
bouse, with large grounds. 9 Fillmore-at, between
western and Campbellave. Inquire of GERIGE CAD
Walls, sorner lexington-st and Western-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME OUTAGON STONE.
If fromts, Band 14 rooms. Also, brick, 9 and 10 rooms,
all new, with modern conveniences, west slide; rent from
side and upwards; inst-class useignitorhood. S. S. HAYES,
I Metropolitan Bleek.

TO RENT—CHRAP—16 NORTH SHELDON-ST., 11room house, in good repairs, front and back pard. Inquire at 2rd South Water-at., Room 8.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE; IMMEDIATE
possession. Ny boarding-nouse keepers and none but
responsible parties ased apply.—Terms on the prunises.

Michigan-dv.

TO RENT—LOW—DWELLING WITH MODERN IMTO RENT—DWELLING 4M WEST MADISON-ST.;
16 FOOTS. W. WALLER, Room 18, 4 (Lark-at.
TO RENT—HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS, WITH MODERN

To Benty-House, op 14 Rouns, with Modran
I improvements, 48 Wabash-av, Also, bare for twelve
horses, and living-tomos above. House and bare together or coparately. RUFUS KING, 25 Metropolitan Block.
TO RENT-480-NICE CUTTAGES IN EXCELLENT
Rejubothseeds: West River and West Seperiores,
and of Robey. S. T. KING, 186 East Madison-st., 1718
20 clock.

Room 7.

TO RENT-PLEASANT LARGE FRONT ROOM
T second floor, with hot and cold water, furnished cuafurnished. & Centre-ay. TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &c TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT, #4 SOUTH

Manison-el.

TO RENT-TO DEALERS IN HARDWARE OR A

To party representing as Rasters manufacturing house,
soc-fourth or ope-inal of store lie Reat Handblph-ele.
coder Sherman House, at a very low rent. Apply as store.

throughoute Apply as BARKER & Laman, Room I, 185 Madison-st.

MiscellaneousTO RENT-OFFICE, TRACK, SCALES, AND YARD, room on Pittsburg, Fort Wayse & Chicage and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroads, suitable for the trou, origin, tile, hard-wood immber, or may business. A very desirable location. Inquire at basement III Dearhors—S. TO RENT-THE BRICK STABLE No. 98 MERID—183—61, (near Union). Has stalls for twenty horses, also carriers, harmest, and wash rooms. Apply to the ewant, J. K. MURFHY, Room St. 181 LASalle-st.

TO RENT-THREE EVENINGS DURING THE Levels, one of the best furnished halls for leedges and scatters, at 165 Stouth Ealsted-st. K. KLEIL.

TO RENT-STABLE WITH THERE ETAILS, CARTING HORSES, and STABLE WITH THERE ETAILS, CARTING HORSES, and STABLE WITH THERE ETAILS, CARTING HORSES, D. 185 MERT FRONT, ON SOUTH BEARDH, peas Poiltes, in good coder. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, Econ is Usumber of Commerce.

TO RENT-COAL YARD, CENTRALLY LOCATHET with good adjress commercians. Prost low to good learly. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, Room is Chamber of Lemmerce.

AN ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY, ED And refined, a teacher in 100 of the first soils State, would like a position as traveling compa-ing the summer vacation, or would accept a ho country town where suised issuence and any hind able work would be equivalent to board; the be-erance; Address S 6, Tribine office. ARTHUR GAKLEY, OF State-st.

A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price, by JONAS A. DRELSMA, 27 Scatth Clark-st., Notice by mail promptly attended to.

A LL GASH PAID FOR CAST OFF CLOTHING to the condition of the OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT SPEEDILY
OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT SPEEDILY
enced. As publicity. For particulars inforces, with
stamp, DR. CARTLON, Roy 12, Obicago, Ill.
WANTED—BIDS ON A JOB OF EXCAVATING,
immediately, laquire at Room & Methodist Church
Book, from II 60 I o'Clock.
WANTED—FAMILY TO ADOPT A LOVELY GIRL8 months old. Inquire for MRS. LEGHAND,
Store W. South Clarker.—A GOOD SECOND—HARD
ANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD SECOND—HARD
malvanis battery, cheap, Address P.S., Tibinas
office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD PRINTER IN A business already established; single mass preferred; no capital required. Also I lady composition wasted. Call at 181 work hadden-se, Room 6.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$1,500 CAPITAL, 70 take had interest in a No. 1 yearly theatre one who is well versed in the business; been location in oily. Isquire as 6 South Clark 6.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$600 IN A \$45FR. HONgrahus office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN FISTABLISHED BUSINESS.

This will cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of the cook capital of the cook capital of the cook capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the cook capital of the cook capital of the capital of already \$5, 775 mass of the capital of the ca

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE-Dearborn street, corner Mo MYJOKER'S THEATRE Madison street, between earborn and State, Engagement of N. D. Roberts antomime Troupe, "Jok and Jill." Afternoon and

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between and Monroe Engagement of Haverly's Milva, a Tale of the Rayous." Afternoon and eve COLEY'S THEATEE Randolph etrat, rk and LaSalle. Engagement of John Ti-leris, Our Colored Brother." Afternoon and WENTY-THIRD STREET BASE-BALL GRO hampionship game between the Boston and Control of Colock.

SOCIETY MEETINGS WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 20, A. P. & A. squiae communication this evening. By order of asier. SHLAR LODGE, No 203, A. F. & A. M. Speminisation this evening for worken the F. C. Degreemagory Hall, Mouroe st. Fratemity cordially d. On Tuesday evening, lith inst., work on the Tipes.

O. H. CRANE, Sec.

# The Chicago Tribune

Saturday Morning, June 12, 1875.

# WITH SUPPLEMENT

A terrific earthquaks has visited New irenada, near the Venezuela border. Sixteen nousand people are reported as having lost

The policy of the German Government toward the Romish Church has at last been felt in our own free and independent land. We can publish what we please, but may not circulate it with equal freedom. The Berlin Ministry have just issued an edict prohibiting the circulation in Germany of the Catholic Gasette, published in Baltimore.

It is fortunate for Brother CLAPLIN, of Plynouth Church, that the defense of his pastor rill no longer require so much of his leisure and means, as it appears that the wealthy Trustee will shortly be called upon to show why he should not go to the Penitentiary for dealing in sinuggled silks, knowing them to be such. The evidence against the great dry-goods prince is said to have assumed a most serious phase.

toads a few days ago. For about ten years livers have been trying to recover the heavy con safe of the Cumberland, the man-of-war con safe of the Cumberland, the man-of-war unk by the Rebel ram Virginia, but no one ad succeeded until a new man came along, the secured the prize in 78 feet of water

tion met Thursday at Secramento end nominated a full ticket, with T. G. Puzzes at its standard a full ticket, with T. G. Puzzes at its setting reading. They all agree that the Conhead as the candidate for Governor. The federacy was exploded and ended. They had Convention adopted a platform in which is contained a recognition of the illustrious career of President Grasar, and an acceptance of his recent letter as a final settlement of the third-term agitation; an express and practical deliverance on the subject of economy and honesty in the administration of the State and County Governments by such a curtailment of the number of officers and their salaries as will place public servants on an equal footing with business employes in the matter of compensation, and thus abuse the general mania for office-holding; a demand that the State and its common schools be kept free from ecclesiastical or secular control; a declaration of war upon the Central Pacific and other railroad companies which deny and resist the right of State regulation and control of fares and tolls; and a pledge that the Republican members of the Legislature will vote for a fair and reasonable reduction in this direction. The platform throws

houlders, 111@111c for short ribs, and 111c shoulders, 111@111c for short ribs, and 111c for short clears. Highwines were in fair demand at jc decline, at \$1.17 per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and tame. Flour was more active and easier. Wheat was rather quiet and jc higher, closing at 961c cash, and 981c for July. Corn was less active and declined jc, closing at 661c cash, and 682c for July. Oats were dull and to lower, closing at 60c cash, and 572c for July. Rye was nominally unchanged, at 98c. Barley was in good demand and firmer, at \$1.041@1.05 for July. Hogs were active and 10c higher; sales at \$7.25@7.50 for common to higher; sales at \$7.25@7.50 for common to choice. Cattle were dull and a shade lower. Sheep were in light demand at about steady

It is announced that Ald Srour, of the Sixteenth Ward, intends to move, in the next meeting of the Common Council, for a revision of the fire ordinance, the purpose of which is to narrow down the fire limits, which need that Ald. STOUT, of the which is to narrow down the fire limits, which are now coextensive with the city limits. We can scarcely think that such a proposition will command any hearing in the Council. It cannot be that the lessons of our great fires have so soon lost their value, and we do not believe the Council will deliberately insult making the council will be considered. and we do not believe the Council will deliberately insult public opinion by removing the only assurance of future safety. The reason which Ald. Srour gives for this motion is that building in his ward has come to a stand-still. If this is so, then his ward is not a fair gange of the effect of the ordinance. The building of this season generally is much more extensive than it was last season before the erection of inflammatory wooden shells anywhere inside the city limits was prohibited, and also greater, we believe, than it has been at any time since the first season succeeding the fire of 1871. If Mr. Stour's ward is an exception, he must look for some other explanation, and he must look for some other explanation, and he must not ask that the most vital interests of the city be sacrificed for any ignorant, atupid, personal, or sectional purposes.

SHERMAN'S TREMS OF PEACE. We have already referred to the great blunder of Sherman's life,—his attempt to negotiate terms of peace with the broken and grushed Rebels which would preserve slavery and the Rebel State Governments, and lay a foundation for indemnification for all their losses at the cost of the nation. In his memoirs, Gen. Sherman, after having had ten years' time to witness the troubles of recon-struction, and to read in them the horrible consequences which would have followed the adoption of his terms of peace, has never a word of regret that he had proposed them, nor a word of rejoicing that they had been

We now publish another chapter in the

history of that transaction. It must be re-membered that at that time Lee had surndered, and the only Rebel army in the field was the pitiful one in North Carolina commanded by Gen. JOHNSTON. JEFF DAVIS and his Cabinet were fugitives, and were with and his Cabinet were fugitives, and were with Johnston's army. Johnston asked a conference, which Sherman granted. On the way to that conference Sherman heard of Lincoln's assassination. The first day's conference resulted in nothing. No terms were proposed in writing. On the next day the conference was renewed. The chapter we now publish shows that after the first day there was a commitation among the Rebels. sunk by the Rebel ram Virginia, but no one had succeeded until a new man came along, who secured the prize in 78 feet of water after working but two days. The safe has been brought to Norfolk, and is said to contain between \$60,000 and \$100,000 of that sort of money which goes to the bottom quickly, but is proof against destruction by water—gold coin. The safe will be a valuable war relie, but its contents of the Generals next day. At that meeting of the Generals next day. At that meeting, Shermann wrote out his extraordinary terms of peace, which he approval of their respective Governments. While the terms were on their way to Washington, they were also submitted to Jarry Davis, who asked the opinion of his "Cabinet." arms and artillery home with them and deposit them in their State Capitals. The Rebel State Governments were all recognized as the Governments of the States. Property of all kinds, including slaves, was to continue as provided by State laws, and to be guaranteed by the United States as a condition of peace. The whole Cabinet urgently appealed to JEFF DAVIS to accept SHERMAN'S terms, as securing practically everything they could expect in the restored Union. The stipulation as to the retention of their arms at the State Capital is mentioned as an advantage with reference to the contingency of a renewal of the War.

Gen. SHERMAN states that he sent these terms to Washington, not caring whether they were approved, modified, or rejected; but it seems that, when he sent them, he at the same time wrote to Gen. Hallenk to influence the President, if possible, "not to vary the terms at all, for I have considered eccepting."

The complete h... this extraordinary transaction discloses ... marvelous political weakness of Gen. Sherman. It explains to weakness of Gen. Shirkard. It explains to some extent the impression received at an earlier part of the War, that his mind was disordered. In the very hour of victory, while the Confederacy needed but one more blow from him to terminate its existence, he was seized with the ambition to settle the whole future policy of the nation by a formal treaty of peace with the Confederate Government! His terms re-established slavery, and guaranteed its perpetuity under State laws; restored the Rebel State Governments to representation in Congress; paved the way for the assumption of the Rebel debt, reimbursement of all damages sustained by the Rebels, payment for all escaped alaves, and, in short, it was a complete surrender of the victorious Union painter, has added a fresh contribution so literature of the scandal by publishing sement in which he contradicts Charles as, Jackson Schultze, Deacon Faustra, H. B. Charles, Benches, Scotterior, Scotterior, Benches, Scotterior, and Corrected the testimony of Thirton and Moutin Sweet important particulars. Cantas states that the charge of adultery and Benches was known to the Rev. Dr. Sand Benches was known to the Sa

Ministry certainly precipitated the con we do not know that it should be blame we do not know that it should be blamed too much; for, in its declaration of war, it probably reflected the sentiment of the French people, and Prussis had certainly done nothing to avoid the opening of hostilities. One of the best explanations of the French disasters, aside from the inferior prowess due to a deficient military method, is found in the wretched condition of the Commissary, Quartermaster, and Ordnance Departments. M. OLLYKER claims that the responsibility for this cannot be put upon his Ministry, as the military organization was the work of years this cannot be put upon his Ministry, as the military organization was the work of years before his Ministry came into power. But M. Ollivier certainly failed, in several months of power previous to the war, to correct the abuses and root out the corruption in the French service which gave the army bad equipments, deficient ordnance, poor clothing, etc. If M. OLLIVIER's work is written with half the bluntness that characterizes Gen. Surman's Memoirs, we may expect to hear that he has about forty duels on hand within the next two weeks. two weeks.

ANXIOUS FOR A CONTROVERSY. We print this morning a communication from a gentleman who is evidently anxious for a controversy with THE TRIBUNE On the Catholic question. Though his communica-tion is entitled "The School Question in Politics," he has, as a matter of fact, very little to say on this, and indeed scarcely touches the subject at all. In this respect he simply evinces an anxiety that the general question shall be agitated, for, in the first place, there was little in the article he refers to which required a reply from him, and, in the second place, he has failed to seize upon any salient points on which there might be a difference of opinion between TER TRIBUNE and the Arti-School Catholics.

Relative to the Grohan bill, passed by the Relative to the Grohan bill, passed by the late Legislature in Ohio, and providing equal privileges for all religious sects in public reformatory, penal, and eleemosynary institutions, there is no question as to its intrinsic propriety and justice. The Tribune has never reflected on the character of this law; on the contrary, it has approved its purpose, and believes that such a law should be adopted in all States where hierard officials exed in all States where bigoted officials ex-clude the inmates of any public institution from the consolations of their own Church where there is no official attempt of this kind the law is unnecessary. The law embodies a principle of common justice, which needs only to be formulated where the principle

has been ignored.

What we did object to in the matter of the GEORAN bill was the style of the partisan-ship which it called forth. Pending its discussion, its author and the Catholic Telegraph gave formal notice that, if the Democratic gave formal notice that, if the Democratic party (then a majority in the Legislature) failed to pass the bill, the Catholics would desert that party; but if, on the other hand, the bill was passed as a Democratic partisan measure, the Catholics would be whipped into the Democratic ranks from all sides under the lash of the Church. 'Here was direct evidence of an alliance between Church and party, which, in this country, is equivalent to a threatened union between Church and State; for it only remains that the Church party shall develop sufficient strength to carry out attitude of the Catholic clergy in Ohio on the school question, and the outspoken utterances of the Catholic Telegraph in Cincinnati, which we have already quoted. The declaration of the Regulbican State Convention against any division of the school-fund, and against the release of any sect or class from taxation for public-school purposes, was not by any means premature.

by any means premature.

From this point the writer, who signs himself "American Catholic," diverges into ob-servations and assertions which are altogether extraneous and irrelevant. For instance, when he says there are States where Catholics are ineligible to office, the statement is not precisely accurate, and the inference is altogether wrong. There is only one State in which this relic of sectarian bigotry is preserved, and that is the little, unimportant State of New Hampshire. Of course it is a reflection upon the intelligence and liberality of the New Hampshire people that such exclusion should be maintained, but it is in no sense a party question. New Hampshire was always under the control of the Democratic party from the time of its formation in 1826 up to 1856,—a term of thirty years. Since that time the control of the State has vaciliated between the Democrats and the Republicans, but the nominal exclusion of Catholics from office has been continued equally by both. The question has been submitted by both parties, and a reform has been voted down by both. It is an old-time, traditional prejudice, of no credit to either party, but permeating all classes not Catholic, so that it is entirely separated from party politics. If "American Catholic " is anxious to know The Tauxone's idea of this exclusion, we need only say that this journal, for twenty-one years, has steadily opposed all sectarian discrimination and disabilities, and advocated equal political, civil, and religious rights and privileges for all men. That is its record.

When The Tautors said that those Catholics who believe it to be a sin to send their children to the public schools should not have when he says there are States where Catholics

neans, to promote the cause of American in-But what has all this to do with the rec

boats perhaps and saved, as there were only eighty-eight souls all told on the steamer. Again, two of the boats of which we have accounts, and probably all the rest after they were launched, were filled with water to such an extent that they were mainly unmanageable, or so much so at least that the occupants could not save those who were floating in the water near them. These boats were evidently not provided with buckets for bailing. If they had been, it would only have been a few minutes' work to have cleared them and made them entirely manageable. For the lack of these two precautions, it is clearly evident that many lives were lost. The Targunz, therefore, once more would earnestly impress upon steamship companies the importance of these two provisions for the saving of life, namely: the equipment of steamers with a sufficient sumber of life-preservers, to be placed in the boats so as to be immediately available, and the equipment of the boats with bailing buckets so disposed that they will be imme-diately available. They are very simple and inexpensive precautions, and the neglect of every company to provide them is the cause of nearly all the loss of life which attends

the shipwreck of vessels at sea. MR. BOWEN'S POSITION. The communication of the younger Dr. Bacon to the New York Tribune, which we shall develop sufficient strength to carry out the logical result of such an alliance, viz: the domination of the Church over the affairs of State. Here was the real danger incident to the manner in which the Georam bill was pressed into a law, and it was of a character to naturally arouse the apprehensions of thinking people in the Democratic as well as the Republican party. That these apprehensions were not exaggerated has since been amply attested by the aggressive since been amply attested by the aggressive atteined of the Catholic clerry in Ohio on the statisted of the Catholic clerry in Ohio on the statisted of the Catholic clerry in Ohio on the statisted of the Catholic clerry in Ohio on the statisted of the Catholic clerry in Ohio on the statistical of the Catholic clerry in Ohio on the statistical of the Catholic clerry in Ohio on the statistical of the Catholic clerry in Ohio on the statistical of the Catholic clerry in Ohio on the statistical of the Catholic clerry in Ohio on the statistical of the Samuson to the New York Tribuns, which we younger Dz.

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Bowen's policy.

The communication of the younger Dz.

Bowen's policy.

The enermity of the fraud in the scalleng case.

Railroad legislation of Congress has recently received a new illustration. It will be remembered that Congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling, from Omaha to San Francisco, many millions of acres. It then voted a bond subsidy at various rates provided the provided that the provided and the provided and the provided that the scandal, and reminds one of the remark with which William Laoyn provided and the provided stands with reference to the Beechen case. He seems to be the least acceptable person connected with the scandal, and reminds one of the remark with which William Lloyn Garnison began a speech, in the days when he was peculiarly odious to the mass of the people. "I may safely affirm that I am more than the property of the fraud in the Pacific Railroad legislation of Congress has recently received a new illustration. It will be removed that Congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling, from Omaha to San Francisco, many millions of acres. It then voted a bond subsidy at various rates of the people. "I may safely affirm that I am more than the Pacific Railroad legislation of Congress has recently received a new illustration. It will be removed that Congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling, from Omaha to San Francisco, many millions of acres. It then voted a bond subsidy at various rates of the people of the congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling, from Omaha to San Francisco, when the congress has recently received a new illustration. It will be removed that Congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling, from Omaha to San Francisco, when the congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling from Omaha to San Francisco, when the congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling from Omaha to San Francisco, when the congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling from Omaha to San Francisco, when the congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling from Omaha to San Francisco, when the congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling from Omaha to San Francisco, when the congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling from Omaha to San Francisco, when the congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling from Omaha to San Francisco, when the congress first made a most liberal grant of land, equaling from Omaha to San Francisco, when the congress first made a most liberal grant of land, public is tired of hearing about Mr. Bowen, as the one intelligent man on the matter of Mr. Bergher's guilt, and yet hearing nothin from him. As the witnesses in the trial, on both sides, have talked Bowen from the beginning, alternating his name with that of BEXCHER, it was supposed that his advent on the stand would throw a flood of light upon the dark places, But he was questioned slightly, testified to only a few points of incidental value, and left the character of Mr. BEECHER in as much doubt as ever. Both sides plainly dislike and distrust him, while the disappointed public view him with anything but comand district him, while the disappointed public view him with anything but complicancy. There is alleged that, in past years, Mr. Bowen privately made the most grievous charges against Mr. Beechen to himself and Oliver Joenson. Mr. Joenson, so far as we are aware, has not desied this fact. The tripartite agreement implies the same thing, while seeming to retract the accusation. We only say seeming to retract, because Mr. Bowen alleges that he never has actually retracted anything, because the language of the document contains a significant "perhaps" in Mr. Bowen's statement, and because the expression in it of confidence in Mr. Brechen's Christian character might have meant not that he was innocent of the things which had been alleged, but that being guilty he had privately manifested such penitence as to reinstate himself in the good opinion of Mr. Bowen. It may be that subsequently Mr. Bowen came to doubt the reality of the penitence, as he has said that he regretted the having signed the tripartite agreement.

ment.

But, urges the younger Dr. Bacon, wh does not Mr. Bowzz, who claims that I "knows all about it," speak out? If I knows that Mr. Bezones is a pure and u right man, let him say so, and defend an it is the new restor. If disabilities, and advocated equal political, civil, and religious rights and privileges for all men. That is its record.

When That Tantous said that those Catholics who believe it to be a sin to send their children to the public schools should not have taken up their residence in this country, or if they did, should not undertake to break down a system of free, secular education so dearly cherished by our people, we did not mean to say that there are none but foreign Catholics in this country, but we did mean to intimate that not one native Catholic in a hundred is opposed to our system of public schools. American Catholics who boast of Revolutionary forefathers generally secept the free-school system as gratefully as they take any other helricoms that have come down from a patriotic ancestry. As to the Catholics; and their devotion and sacrifices must be to individual and not to secturian credit. We may be permitted to doubt, however, that the Sons of St. Parmuc, or any other Society, Catholic or non-Catholic, gave they Society, Catholic or non-Catholic, gave at that time in condition to give £100,000, unless it was Continental money, worth little more than nothing. No Society was at that time in condition to give £100,000, or any like sum, in gold or its equivalent. We have no doubt, however, that the Catholics did all they could, according to their reason for all men. The second and private him from the pulpit which he descentes? This is a very general stelling, and it provokes many to an angry denunciation of the silent witness. We have ourselves spoken plainly in reprobation of Mr. Bown's equivocal position. But the use not be too harsh, and even unjust, from ignorance of facts which, if known, might justify the strange course which has chosen to pursue. We are not in his condition, to give the catholics; and their devotion and marrifees must be to individual and not to secturian the plant of the silent with the catholic provokes many to an angry denunciation of the silent witness. We have ourselves spoke

from any to which he alludes, and Mr. Bow-EN's friends have intimated two, which may not be sufficient, but which are not without

sent and the sent this promote the cause of American in dependence or the Cathelia dependence or the Cathelia dependence or the Cathelia to content of the C years ago he came into possession of direct evidence of Mr. RECCHEM's guilty connection with a certain lady, but that the proof, if denial were made, is limited to his own testi-mony. Let it be supposed further, that Mr. Bowen has every reason to believe that the two guilty persons are prepared to unite in a perjured denial of any statement which he might make. Where would that leave him? Plainly he could not volunteer, orally or in print, any such accusation, without liability to a suit for slander or libel, in which he could have no in a court. But when he was on the witness stand no question was put to him, or would have been allowed to be put to him, on any

> This may be Mr. Bowns's position, for aught that the public knows. If it is, the fact will account for his singular silence. Only, when men have knowledge of guilt which they cannot prove to others, they should be silent as the grave about it from the first. It will not answer to talk privately to a few, and to hint more publicly to a larger number, and then to fall back on allence to evade responsi-bility. And this seems to have been Mr. Bowen's policy. \$53,000,000, in United States bonds, having thirty years to run, and bearing 6 per cent. interest. The next step was to have the legislation so amended that the United States should relinquish the mortgage it held on

other case than the one pending. Mr. Movi-ron's experience is a warning; for when he ventured to publish what he said that Mr. BEFORER confessed to him about another case,

he was met with a libel suit, found himself

without the legal evidence for a defense, and was forced to settle the matter at a heavy cost.

should reinquish the moraging and accept a second mortgage, the company executing a first mortgage to secure its own bonds, which were issued in equal amount. The law of 1862 provided that the bonds should be issued on the condition that the should be issued on the condition that the Government have the right to withhold all the moneys that might become due to the Company for the transportation of mails, military, and supplies, and apply the amount to the principal and interest of the debt. But a complaisant Congress, in 1864, substituted one-half for the whole of these earnings. tuted one-half for the whole of these earnings. In 1871, the Secretary of the Treasury retained the whole, and Congress at once directed him to pay in cash one-half to the Company. In 1873, after the Credit-Mobilier exposure, Congress directed the same officer to withhold all the earnings and provide for having the question judicially decided in the Court of Claims. The Company brought suit for the recovery of \$512,000 of the second half thus retained, and the Court sustained the claim.

We have no doubt that the judgment of

We have no doubt that the judgment of the Court is right as the law stands, but this the Court is right as the law stands, but this leaves in a more glaring light the criminal weakness of Congress in patching the legislation at the command of the Pacific Railroad lobby until it surrendered everything. That our readers may understand the present financial condition of this Pacific Railroad job, we will give the figures of the account as it stood on the lat of April, 1875:

Principal of Interest paid

\$ 9,086,228

ed States should go on, and eventually lose one hundred and eighty-three millions of dollars, or whether it stop now, waive all

tations to benevolence: "Lean gu dluth ri cliu do shinnesar" and "Suss leis a Ghaelio! Na legaibh a bhan idir i." Is such a beautiful language to be suffered to perish?

A new work has recently been published entitled "Man and Beast," in which the author, the Rev. J. G. Woon, seeks to show that the lower animals possess those mental and moral characteristics which in human beings are supposed to pertain to the soul. In support of his theory, he narrates many stories, among them one concerning a duck whose mate was stolen. The morning after the loss the duck commenced mourning for her drake, and refused to be comforted, but nursed her sorrow in silence and far away from the other ducks and drakes. Some time elapsed, but it did not mitigate her grief. from the other ducks and drakes. Some time elapsed, but it did not mitigate her grief. One day, a very gay young drake, whose duck had been killed, waddled up to the supposed widow and sought to console her, but she refused his consolations. He then sought to force them upon her, whereupon she made after this, the long-lost drake was discovered and brought back, whereupon his duck was so oversome with joy that she did nothing but quack for half a day. After this per-formance, she and the drake retired to a se-cluded spot where she informed him of the proposals which had been made to her by the other drake. The result was, that they hunted him up and gave him the severest kind of chastisement for his conduct. All this goes to show that these ducks and drakes have more sense than characterizes the ducks and drakes in Brooklyn.

It is believed that the law passed by the New York Legislature during last winter to enable the State to bring civil suits against Tween, Connolly, Sweeney, Tom Frence, and Ring, is thoroughly comprehensive, and will lead, without doubt, to the recovery of so much of the stolen property as has not been equandered. Under this law, the State can sue for this recovery law, the State can sue for this recovery wherever or in whatever hands the property may be,—a right which it did not have before this law was passed. The State, like a private individual, may follow the Tammany thieves into European States, after the rendering of judgment in this country, and so acquire the same rights to levy an execution on property found in foreign States as the individual American citizen has. As these prosecutions are under the leadership of Charles O'Corol, who has already done so much to bring the Tammany thieves to jusmuch to bring the Tammany thieres to justice, it is not unlikely that a considerable proportion of the stealings will be eventually recovered,—a circumstance almost unparalleled in this country.

A political anomaly has occurred in Mexico. There is a post-office in the Station of Uruspam, in the State of Michoscan, which has been closed, the Government having been unable to find any one who would take the claim:

be judgment of tands, but this it the criminal fing the legislation of Uruspam, in the State of Michoscan, all it has to do is to announce the fact and invite proposals from the United States. The noble army of post-office seekers that would pour across the Rio Grande would more than fill all the post-offices and custom-houses combined in the whole of Mexico. If the Mexican Administration wants its Michoscan Post-Office reopened, it has only to notify the Jeffersonians of Chicago. They all want something, and they are not very particular what it is. Anything from a sest in the Washington Cabinet down to the Michoscan Post-Office will suit them. A political anomaly has occurred in Mexic

JENNIES for "Ginn's Baby" was paid in the first week after its publication, and be has also made such overdrafts upon human forbearages that he deserves no further accommedations. He has become the very head-centre of Jenkins-ism, and a worthy compatriot of Serict. Batza, Private Dalzell, George Prancis Table, and the perivated Wessell. the peripatetic WESTON.

Col. Long, the American who has been engaged, under the Khedive of Egypt, in exploring Central Africa, for one and a half years past, has written to his father an account of his brilliant campaign against the savages, and his intentions for the immediate future. His success appears to have been greater than was at first memorated. Although be had to fight with an exceedingly warlike tribe, and to brave the danger of death from poisoned arrows, his troops did not flinch, nor was their march ever seriously impeded. On his arrival at Ledo, returning to Cairo, he received a decoration of the third class of Mejidieh and the firman of the grade of Colonel. The Khedive forwarded these marks of distinction with a personal letter of felicitation. Col. Lone expects to make his future residence in Cairo. He will first, however, travel over Europe on official business; and he hopes to be sent to America, where, no doubt, he would receive a welcome worthy of his fams. Col. Lone actually carried to the Khedive one of the Liliputian race whose existence had previously been established on the testimony of several African explorers, but none of whom, we believe, had before this time been seen within the limits of civilization.

limits of civilization.

In San Francisco, every inhabitant appears, by figures which of course cannot lie, to smile, complacently and incessantly, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof. It is asserted that, in that model city, there are 950 dram-shops, exclusive of bars a tached to groceries, restaurants, and billitri-halls, and 980 of this latter class,—making a handsoms total of 1,970 places where liquor is sold by the glass. Estimating the receipts at \$30 a day, which is not high in San Francisco, \$59,100 a day is spent on lignors, for \$72,800 drinks. Is one year, 21,571,500 is spent for 172,512,000 drinks, which, at 65 drams to the gallon (barroom measurement), would represent 2,639,113 gallons. Making proper reductions for water, and reckoning the average cost price at \$3, this amount cost originally \$6,334,596, and thus yields a profit of \$15,230,904 to the retail dealers. San Francisco is a city not half the size of Culcazo, but she gets away with one-third more liquor. Would it not be as well for the Reformers to hold their next Convention there? The St. Louis Giobe-Democrat says, in a burst

of self-complacency: "Of course there is but one "Queen City of the West," and she rests, beautiful as the morning, beside the Father of Waters, at the Missouri end of the greatest en-Waters, at the Missouri end of the greatest engineering triumph of the age. All the world knows her and admires her." Are we never to hear the last of this bridge? Has St. Louis nothing also to brag about but this structure spanning the muddy Mississippi, upon which no St. Louisian dares to go after dark for fear of being knocked into the river, after being robbed by foot-pads? Haven't the St. Louis newspapers said about enough on this topio? It is getting to be a little tedious. Give us a change, Say something about the removal of the National Capital, or a new directory, or the Brownsteing Club, which went home from Chicago with a bee in its ear. Say anything, but give us a rest about this bridge. If it is kept up much longer, Chicago will build one across Lake Michigan.

Gen. Bartierr has been given a best medal for his speech at the Concord celebracocompanied by a letter which closes. "Your words, as you have abundant occar know, struck the key-note of the grand C-nial harmonies; and the response from quarter proves that the country is ready a get the animosities of the past, and main broad and generous patriotism in the further presentation was, in this instance, priate enough; but common crators also made to understand that medals are not ory prizes, to be spoken for in any pulp trum, or legislative hall. The era of it speech-making is so far passed in America genuine and manly sentiments have some tunity to be beard and valued. This is the incidental lessons of the graceful re-

Boston is a great city for estebrations. With the exception of her great fire of 1872, in which she failed to come up to the standard established by the Chicago artilbition, Boston has always stood high up in the matter of display, in patriotic celebrations, Boston in facile princeps; and the Bunker Hill celebration on Thursday next is to be as far abend of anything yet done as possible. The city is to be at well lighted as it was by the great fire, but in a more systematic and less expensive manner. Gaspipes are being run up all the business blocks, to be used for illuminating. All the public equares are to be hung with Chinese lautarns; and, in the Bunker-Hill district, headlights are to be as thick as grasshoppers. On the Monument, a large number of calcum-lights will be distributed; and the spires of churches and lofty buildings are to be similarly addreed.

Not long ago, Mr. Powens discovered, or thought he had discovered, a process of inducing refuctant rainfalls, by the firing of heavy artillary. He never was allowed the Congressional grant to put theory to practice. Now comes a Frenchman with a project more useful, less demoralizing, and cheaper. It is to do without rain altogether. M. Panay argues that chioride of calcium absorbs moisture from the air. By mixing it with the most unpromising soils, he has accertained that a judicious proportion of the familiar compound will more effectually irrigate waste lands than any present system of canals or wells. His preparation retains measure for three days, where water application as now practiced would evaporate in one. And so har M. Panay has not saked for an appropriation.

Gen. J. C. Smith goes to Philadelphia Tuesday on Centennial business.

The New York City Directory, corrected for the May movings, is already out.

Lotts proposes to abandon the banjo. Then Lotts ceases professionally to be.

Mr. Cobbler, of Indiana, died of his relatives recently. He took them internally.

Happy horses of Guernsey! When obstreperous they are made drunk on other.

Arthur Orton now runs a saving machine is prison. That is what has reduced his bulk.

"A Sterra Wedding" is Josquin Miller's last His first was less Sierraous,—a tride, in fact.

H. W. Beecher is on the ragged edge of the Cincinnati police force. He is "on trial," too.

T. B. Blackstone, I President of the Charge & Alton Bailroad, is on a tour through Colorado Configura now alongle thair with laws—alless—Obscionadi Tymes.

thop last week with \$25 in his ife in all its phases." He proves up with us the next day its eye and a paich on his nose of 75 cents to send a telegram hult of his voyage.— Washingto The St. Louis G.— D.— is a

To "herd among swine" at The disastern of the St. Loui testroyed the childlike belief of lepublican and

The Mayor of New York is ing a summons to dine with the London at the international m The London Lancet shows with many a plaint, that it is a to have a hard winter in Engl do they have them? An enterprising Yankee h guillotine, and, justead of goi out New Eugland, he cooli

Prench Government.

Don Juan Forster has a liferes in San Diego County about places his daughter on aining Miss Sharon.
Philadelphia Centeonialism
cosmits, and returning to Herbert Spencer says the he temperance party will once and make way fur the

The Hon. N. B. Judd, H. D. Bapp, of Chicago, and I Springfield, Ill., are among With what agony must t

The health of the poet Loso precarious that he does no oo precarious that he does a plish any literary work who seeding cars of himself. ferer from acute neuralgia. English ladies have th

costs-of-arms embroidered Alexandra set the fashion body knows. Does is confir Poor Albertine, once a m from Australia to the State dependent on charity; a the days of her triumph, country through with Frank
Olive Logan is comforte
that the press of the Unite
compass her downfall."
said the same thing, but aft
tributing the suspicion to ing a new iron tog built at of her that he does not blo fingers any moss, but we dies his proboscis. Col. Ward H. Lamon, w

at State. He voted for Mayor Ludington, of I hearty old gentleman, was chearful young widow. As sive features of the coossi

Viscount Hipton has to A young lady was yest wharf at the foot of Sec-handkerchief at a school "Know anybody aboard panion as he came alon

triday, so usual, and
His disease (stricture
not show alarming sy
day. Wednesday he
of the surious charac
and on that day arranged
view of the impending of and on that day arranged view of the impending of ing he received at the h Locke (his own pastos, being in Canada) the hel-to the last, he salmly from our midst yesterds A wits, daughter (Mic known in the unaical son survive to keenly ke prived of the companion hand and fathes.

seite R. C. David, D

lebrations. With of 1872, in which of 1872, in which e standard establation, Boston has atter of display, in is facile princelebration on head of anything is to be as well fire, but in a more meanner. Gaste business blocks, All the public Chinese lantarms; ct, headlights are s. On the Monutum-lights will be of churches and rly adorned. ms discovered, or

ms discovered or process of inducfiring of heavy red the Congressnctice. Now comes more useful, less It is to do without rgues that chloride from the air. By mising soils, he has mising soils, he has reportion of the faeffectually irrigate it system of canals stains moisture for cation as now pracAnd so far M.

a cowing machine is duced his bulk. Josquin Miller's last.

in reshers,—that is, id enough for a pork

hat unhappy recollec-comens call up of a mines fate! in this city just now, of Byron and a latti-turned hate a latti-

A Compromise with Banks Which Have Failed to Stamp Their Checks.

WASHINGTON.

A Fine Averaging One Dollar on Each Check to Be Imposed.

Interesting Statistics Regarding the Anmust Hog Crop.

The Number Raised Last Year Estimated at 18,000,000.

A COMPROMISE WITH THE BANKS

A COMPROMISE WITH THE BANES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., June 11.—The Treasury
Department has decided to compromise the cases
scales National Banks on account of failure to
stamp checks. The reports thus far received
from the Bank Examiners show that more than
200 banks are open to prosecution on this account. The basis of compromise adopted is this:
Where the number of unstamped checks is five
or less, there is no penalty. When the number or less, there is no penalty. When the number of checks range from five to fifty, the penalty is \$50; when from fifty to 100, the penalty is \$100. This is a penalty at the rate of \$1 for each

THE HOG CROP.

The Agricultural Department has statistics carefully collected by responsible persons in the seven hog States, which show that in January last there were in those States on the hoof 14,-213,800 hogs. They were divided as follows:

will not be filled until about the last of July.

\*\*THE CHORPENNING CASE.\*

William M. Evarts, it appears, is attorney in the celebrated Chorpenning case, which has been so long before Congress and the Departments, and which was the cause of so much scandal in and out of Congress during the administration of Postmaster-General Creswell. The parties interested petitioned the President for a rehearing, and the latter directed the Attorney-General to examine into the legal position of the case. It was for this purpose that the hearing was had. The managing counsel in the case is Judge Jerry Black, who has associated with him other prominent counsel and persons of influence. The aggregate amount of the claim is about \$500,000. John Cessua, ex-member of Congress, known as Chorpenning Cessua, is here actively engaged in the interests of the claim.

\*\*INDIAN SUPPLIES.\*\*

The Indian Bursan is in present of communications and person in the received of communications.

gress, known as Chorpenning Cessus, is here actively engaged in the interests of the claim.

The Indian Bureau is in receipt of communications from some of the Quaker agents in the Indian Territory, showing that the Indians have not been so ill-treated as the sensational reports have led the people to believe. General Agent Haworth writes that the Indians suffered only for flour and sugar for a short time, owing to the failure of the freight contractor to forward the supplies from the depot, where they were stored in abundance.

THE WHISEY RAIDS.

Supervisor Jotten brings back good reports of United States District-Attorney Ward, and has represented to the Department that he is conducting the whisky prosecutions with much vigor. Rolle, Junker & Co., by the permission of the officials in the Collector's office, had overdrawn their account for rectifiers' stamps 69,000 gallons in the vear, and Goldson & Eastman 59,000 gallons. The regulations are very explicit that no stamps of this sort shall be issued beyond the amount of actual credit.

BILL KING'S CASE.

Ex-Postmaster Bill King appeared in the local court to-day, and gave bonds in \$5,000 to appear to answer all charges against him.

THE SIGUX COMMISSION.

A telegram was received to-day from the Hon. Abram Cornings, of Missouri, accepting the appointment as as one of the Commissioners to treat with the Sioux. Gen. Terry has been selected on the part of the army. Bishop Havens has been tendered an appointment, but he has not yet accepted. Senator Allison and the Rev. S. D. Himman have accepted, and there is only one more Commissioner to be appointed.

The headquarters of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, which has, since the organization of the order, been in Washington, will probably be removed to Louisville, Ky., in a short time.

### RAILROAD NEWS.

Mr. J. C. Clark, General Manager of the Illinois Central Ballroad, returned from his extended trip over the northern section of his road yesterday. He confirms the report that his road ed trip over the northern section of his road yesterday. He confirms the report that his road had entered into an arrangement with the Chicago & Alton Bailroad for the pooling of the freight and passenger earnings on St. Louis business. Mr. Clark emphatically denies that it is the intention of the two roads to raise the rates of freights as well as passengers. The arrangement was made because both roads were suffering severely from an unusual competition, and the rates were in many cases "cut" below paying figures. The commissions and drawbacks they had to pay out also amounted to a very large sum. By this arrangement they do away with the payment of commissions and drawbacks, which will be an immense saving to both lines. There is, therefore, no necessity for raising the rates on the public. Mr. C. said the Illinois Central would never consent to higher rates than those prevailing at present, but would still further reduce them if there was a possibility of doing so. By the terms of the arrangement each company can make such rates as it chooses, but there is a limit below which they cannot go. The limit on fruight is 12½ cents, though the rates are much higher at present. The limit was placed at a little below the actual cost of the Company. Then each Company retains 60 per cent of its sarnings for the cost of transportation, the other 40 per cent being thrown in the pool, and of this the Alton receives three-fifths and the Illinois Central two-fifths. The arrangement, Mr. Clark says, is merely a business transaction between two lines to stop a throat-cutting competition, and cannot affect the traveling public in the least.

sippi River opposite the city of Burlington, which is to be used as a continuation of the Toledo. Peoris & Warsaw Road. The terms are left to the discretion of the Receiver, subject to approval by the Court. Mr. Hopkins is also allowed \$3,000 on account of services, and is, in addition, allowed to settle some claims against the Company for accidents amounting to \$4,500.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, officials of the Baltimore & Ohio and of the Pennsylvania Road are in con-Ohlo and of the Pennsylvania Road are in consultation here as to a compromise between the two lines. V. P. King represents the former and Scott is here for the Pennsylvania Road. Other trunk lines are represented in the conference, which has been strictly secret, and no details of which are obtainable to-night.

New York, June 11.—The Executive officers of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio isall-road Companies have been in session in New York to-day discussing the points of difference between these Companies. The meeting has been most harmonious, and a basis for a permanent arrangement between the Companies will be submitted to their respective Boards of Directors within the next ten days.

The probable basis of the arrangements will be the giving back by the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Baltimore & Ohio the terminal and road facilities enjoyed prior to the railroad war, and the re-establishment of summer freight tariffs such as prevailed last year, and it is also probable that the passenger rates will be fixed on the Saratoga basis.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 11.—Notice has been given of an application for an injunction to stop the building of the Des Moines Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Bairroad, to be argued Nov. 21. As the road will be built Sept. 1, the suit will not hinder much.

## EDUCATIONAL.

ALLEN'S ACADEMY.

ALLEN'S ACADEMY.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The anniversary exercises of Ailen's Academy were concluded yesterday by the Commencement exercises of the Academic Department, which took place at the rooms of the school on Twenty-second street, at 10:30 a.m. The following programme of readings, declamations. essays, and music, was very creditably carried

and there were hardly any instances of awkward-ness and hesitancy, yet special mention should be made of Master Cleaver's declamation of

be made of Master Cleaver's declamation of "The Picket Guard," which was very good in elocation and gesture, and Master Allen's recitation of Holmes' "One-Horse Shay," which was excellent. The eulogies on Sumner and Lafayette by William C. Assy and Joseph B. Clarkson were creditable, and Leonard M. Hodges' "Lost Steamship" was well given.

The music by Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Stillman, and Messrs. Paxton and Walker, Mrs. Stillman, and Messrs. Paxton and Walker, was well received.

The audience was as large an one as the school-room could comfortably accommodate, and was chiefly composed of parents and friends of the speakers. Considerable applause was given, and several bouquets bestowed on the young men who merited it.

Dr. Allen deserves, and has received, substantial encouragement for his efforts to build up an excellent school for young men and boys. His first extalogue, just out, shows an attendance of eighty-sight pupils the past year. Of these, Messrs. Hodges, Asay, and Clarkson are intending to enter Yale Oelege, and several others of the school are fitting for other institutions.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL GALESBURG, June 10.—This learning is exclusively for young ladies, and is doubtiess one of the most prosperous in the State. It was first established on Monday in Easter week, 1868. The school building as it Easter week, 1868. The school building as it then stood was offered to the Diocese on con-dition that a boarding and day-school for girls should be maintained successfully for five years. Within four years the school outstripped its ac-commodations, and received from the Hon. James Knox a gift of \$10,000, and about \$4,000 James knox a gift of \$10,000, and about \$4,000 more were contributed by the Church. With this sum the school buildings have been improved and the grounds adorned and beautified, and to-day it stands as a proud monument to the enterprise and hard labor of those who planned and perpetuated St. Mary \$80hool. The Bey. C. W. Leffingwell, A. M., B. D., Bector of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, and editor of the Diocese, is at its head.

This is the Seventh Annual Commencement week, and yesterday witnessed the closing exercises. Knoxville, the old county-seat of Knox County, lies 4 miles east of Galesburg, on the Peoria branch of the C., B. & Q. Peoria branch of the C., R. & Q.

The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock a. m., with the order of morning prayer. The processional was immediately followed by religious ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. Gregg, of Springfield, reading the Scripture lesson, and the Rector, the Rev. Leftingwell, reading the prayers. The choruses and responses rose in voluntions swalls. ruses and responses rose in voluptions swalls from the tuneful voices of seventy-five young ladies and a ponderous pipe-organ.
The order of literary exercises opened with music—"Kyrie Eleison," from Mozari's Twelfth

The order of interary exercises opened with music—"Kyrie Eleison," from Mozar's Twelfth Mass.

Miss Nellie Johns, of Decatur, then read an easay on "Personal Pronouns." It was a meritorious production, and made some good hits.

Miss Overton read a very entertaining essay on "Terra Incognits," which contained some pretty figures, and reminded one that the writer might be trying to imitate, in a faint way, Andrata J. Evans' etyle.

"The Morn is Glowing," Beethoven, was rendered by a select choir, and Miss Taggert read an easay upon the subject "Pansias, that's for Thoughts." Her reading was good; probably better than her composition.

Thoughts." Her reading was good; probably better than her composition.

Miss Cora J. Whitaker, of Lewistown, read the most finished paper of the day. It was entitled "Michael Angelo's Satchel," and had reference to the great painter's celebrated remark while at the height of his fame, "I still carry my satchel."

Meyerbeer's "Sonata Maria," an organ duet, was succeeded by Miss Marion Winter, the accomplished daughter of John S. Winter, County Clork. Her subject was "Harmonies," and her treatment of it was very good indeed.

Miss Woodmansee, of Knoxville, read an essay on "Water Sprites," and the audience applauded vociferously.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATATETTE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

LAPATETTE, Ind., June 11.—The exercises of the graduating class of Lafayette School took place this avening at the Opera-House. The class was composed of Misses L. Dickinson, Hattle M. Brown, Amelia M. Bohrer, Emma J. Compton, Nettie B. Gaddis, and Joel M. Ingersoll, the only male member of the class, The exercises were very creditable to the class and exceedingly interesting to the audience. After the essays and oration, the diplomas were conferred by Prof. Mertil, Superintendent of Public Schools. At the close of the exercises at the Opera-House, a reception was given by J. M. Ingersoll to his classmates and friends at the residence of his father; Dr. B. F. Ingersoll A large number of friends called and tendered their congratulations, the young people remaining to enjoy a marry thance until the wee abort hours.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
ROCKYORD FRIMALE SEMINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
ROCKYORD FRIMALE SEMINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
ROCKYORD FRIMALE SEMINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
ROCKYORD FRIMALE SEMINARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
ROCKYORD, Ill., June 11.—To-night the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Rockford Female Seminary was celebrated by a sociable and reunion, in which a large number of the citizens participated.

THE BLOOMINGTON HIGH-SCHOOL.

nnion, in which a large number of the citizens participated.

THE BLOOMINGTON HIGH-SCHOOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Bloomington, Ill., June 11.—The Fourth Annual Commencement of the Bloomington High-School took place to-day. The screinses were held in Durley Hall. The graduates and their themes are as follows: M. C. Bargman, "Architecture"; Miss Edith Fullen, "The Earth"; Miss Ella Hatch. "The Teacher's Mission"; J. H. Merritt, "Moral Condict"; Miss Anna E. Gilchrist, "Thought"; Miss Alica C. Wolcott, "Into the Light"; Miss Emma C. Voyelgesang, "The Vision of the Seer"; Franklin H. Read, "Individuality," and valedictory.

The exercises were all of a high character, showing fine scholarship.

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RIPON OLLEGE.

RIPON, Wis., June 11.—The annual Commencement exercises at Ripon College will take place as follows: Rehearsal of the Musical Department, Sayinday evening, June 28; Baccalanceste serm/n, by President W. E. Merriman, Sunday evening, June 27; anniversary of the Ecolian Society, Monday evening, June 28; anniversary of the Athenian Society, Tuesday afternoon, June 29; lecture before the College Litterary Societies, by Prof. Hiram Mead, of Oberlin Theological Seminary, Thursday evening; exercises of the Gradusting Class, 10 a. m. Wednesday morning, June 30; address before the Society of Alumni, by the Rev. J. F. Dudley, of Eau Claire, Wednesday atternoon; concert by the Mendelssohn Society, assisted by Bach's band, of Milwankee, Wednesday evening.

The examinations close Tuesday noon.

Special Dispatch to The Caneare Tribuse.

Springfield, III., June 11.—The Commencement exercises of the High-School in this city passed off to-day with considerable celas. Everybody was out, and a class of lifteen young womand and three young men were awarded diplomas.

passed off to-day with consideration could be body was out, and a class of lifteen young women and three young men were awarded diplomas. Mr. Charles Rafter read the salutatory, and Miss Ella Rippon the watedictory. The literary efforts of the graduates were creditable.

RAIDS IN WYOMING.

The following telegrams were received at Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's headquarters to-day, from the commanding officer at Fort Sanders, Wyoming:

"A party of Indians came to Rock Creek Val-"A party of Indians came to Rock Creek Valley on Saturday afternoon, and ran off over 100 head of horses. The Indians crossed the railroad at Horseshoe Bend, going north. The animals belonged to Mr. George Parker and others. A small party of white men are on the trail, and report from Lookout Station that they want lielp."

"Cherokee Bob, who is just in from Rock Creek, reports to me that the Indians have gone northwest, and will probably cross the Platte near the mouth of the Sweetwater. He says they took seventy-five horses from Mr. Pooler, seventy-five from George Harper, sixty from John Wright, and forty from Mr. Kally, making 250 altogether."

October 19 Special Dispatch to The Chesgo Tribuna.

Dubuque, Ia., June 11.—Last evening the delegation of the Sioux Indians, which has been in Washington for some days, passed through Dubuque on their way to the Cheyene Agency in Wyoming Territory. The principal chief was Lone Horn. The party were in charge of Maj. Brigham, and was accompanied by the Rev. S. D. Himman, Commissioner at the Santee Agency in Nebraska. sioner at the Santee Agency, in Nebraska, and William H. Beale, Surveyor-General of Dakota. The interpeter says that the or Danots. The interpeter says that the public were misinformed as to the mission of Spotted Tail and Red Cloud. They were in Washington to arrange, if possible, the sale of a reservation lying between the Black Hills and the line of the Pacific Railroad. The delegation headed by Lone Horn was the only one empowered to talk about the Black Hills country.

## THE PEKIN FRAUDS.

Pears that the Government Will Pail to Make Out a Case. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
Springstrain, Ill., June 11.—Recent investigatons into the alleged franch supposed to have en committed by the Pekin Alcohol Distilling Company have been made by the Collector. Col. Merriam, and the Supervisor of Inter-nal Revenue, Col. Matthews. It was charged, as reported in these dispatches originally, that the fraud consisted in the sale of fifty barrels of highwines to the Pakin Rectifying Company, which were dumped into the distilling company's receiver, and that the same barrels, Company, which were dumped into the distilling company's receiver, and that the same barrels, the stamps not being canceled, were again used to ship highwines to Boston. It is now alleged by Westerman, President of the Pekin Distilling Company, that he never sold the fifty barrels of highwines to the Rectifying Company, as reported, and that the fifty barrels found in Boston were the original packages as first filled, and on which the stamps had been properly canceled. He accounts for the fact that the Rectifying Company reported the cancellation of stamps numbered and marked exactly like these found on the Boston packages on the ground that some of the agents of the Rectifying Company visited his establishment and took the numbers on his packages, and, with the aid of the Gauger, made a false report, in which they swore to the cancellation of the very stamps which were on the Boston packages, and in that way covered up, the illicit distillation by themselves of fifty barrels of highwines. It is due to the officers who have investigated the matter and just got through to-day to say that while the story is probable, they do not wholly take it down. Yet there seems to be a confirmation of it in the fact that the proprietors of the rectifying establishment have fied the country, and no one knows where they are. There is, therafore, no proof within the reach of the Court here to establish the fact of frand, as the only parties known to it, the rectifiers, are not to be found. It looks very much as if the Government, under the directmentance, will wholly fail to make out a case.

A VALUABLE WAR RELIC. NORPOLE, Va., June 11.—Capt. Brown, of chooner J. C., arrived here to-day, in charge of he iron safe of the United States man-of-war Cumberland, which was run into and sunk in Hampton Road by the Confederate ram Virginia in 1862. Divers had been at work on the wreck in 1862. Divers had been at work on the wreck ten years, having in view the recovery of the safe. The lucky man had only been at the wreck forty-eight hours, when he found the safe buried in three or four feet of mud. The water at that place is 78 feet deep. By the explosion of a torpedo the safe was cracked, and as it was hoisted on deck a few pieces of gold-coin dropped rout. It is generally believed that the safe contains between \$60,000 and \$100,000 in gold. The safe and treasure belongs to Capt. Brown and O. E. Maiby, of this city, and Herbert Smith, of Detroit. While Capt. Brown was searching the wreck, he came across a petrified human body in a parfect state. The Captain supposes the body to be that of an officer, and intends to return and get it.

GOD'S INSCRUTABLE PURPOSES. GOD'S INSCRUTABLE PURPOSES.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—The State
Editorial Association to-day adopted a new constitution, and referred the proposition to meet
all the editors of the Northwest as Philadelphia,
July 4, 1876, to the Executive Committee for
action. A committee of seven was appointed to
arrange for a grand reunion of Indiana soldiers
in this city rich fell. Adjourned.

### FOREIGN

ed by Earthquake in New Grenada.

The Circulation of a Baltimore Catholic Paper Prohibited in Germany.

A Political Crisis Imminentiin Greece

M. OLLIVIER'S BOOK.

Paris, June 11.—M. Ollivier's book in defense
of the Ministry, of which he was the head on the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, has appeared. It declares that Prussia, by her insuits, really declared the war. His Ministry cannot be held responsible for entering upon the conflict, for the act was unanimously approved conflict, for the act was unanimously approved by the Senate and legislative body; nor is it responsible for the military organization, which was the work of years before it came into power. M. Ollivier claims for his Ministry that a few months after its organization it had calmed the public mind and restored the authority of the Government without employing either cor-ruption or intimidation. He publishes a letter from the Emperor, written after the fall of the Ministry, expressing continued confidence. In

OUR CENTENNIAL.

BERLIN, June 11.—In the Federal Council yes terday the President of the Imperial Chanceller, submitted several yotes of supply to meet th expense of the proper representation of Germany at the United States Centennial Exhibition

BOUNDARY QUESTION SETTLED.

ROWE, June 11.—A Boyal decree has been issued promulgating a convention between Italy and Switzerland, which establishes the boundary between the two countries in accordance with the award of the arbitrator, Mr. Marsh, Minis-ter from the United Stotes.

GREECE.
A CRISIS INMINENT.

LONDON, June 11.—The Daily News reports that a crisis is imminent at Athena, which may result in the abdication of the King. Five Turkish men-of-war have been ordered to cruise in Greek waters. The Russian Minister has advised the King not to abdicate without securing the rights of his heir to the throne. The probability of the intervention of foreign powers is discussed at Athens.

CREAT BRITAIN. BAILWAY ACCIDENT LONDON, June 11.-In a railway accident nea Bath to-day, several persons were killed and many injured.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune, ROCKFORD, Ill., June 11.—J. F. Peavey, a boot Rockford, Ill., Jane 11.—J. F. Peavey, a boot and shoe dealer of Pecatonica, 12 miles from Rockford, committed suicide last night about 10 p. m. by shooting himself through the head. For some years Mr. Peavey was greatly adducted to the use of opnum. Two years ago he abandoned its use, and since then has indulged very freely in the use of liquor, never getting drunk, but always being full. For some time he has been out of health, and in rather a despondent and gloomy state of mind. This is believed to be the cause of his rash act. He left a letter addressed to his wife in which he said: "I die for your good, and hope for your welfare." He was in good circumstances financially.

Samusan, O., June 11.—A man named Frank Ward, supposed to be from Findlay, O., committed suicide here this morning by shooting himself through the heart. Cause unknown.

# RICHMOND PRINTS

FANCIES. "GRAY'S" "Ē."

TIOKETS NOW IN STORE AND RECEIVED J. V. FARWELL & CO.

STRAWS. WHITE,

BLACK. "THE LATEST."

101 Madison-st. OIL TANKS.

Sixteen Thousand Lives Destroy-

M. Ollivier Defends the Last Ministry Under Napoleon III.

SOUTH AMERICA. A TERRIBLE FARTHQUARE IN NEW GRENADA.

HAVANA, June 11.—Nows has been received here, by way of St. Thomas, of a terrible earthquake in New Grenada. The destruction was great in the Valley of Uncula, on the Venezuelean frontier. It is reported that 16,000 lives were destroyed by the calamity.

from the Emperor, written after the fall of the Ministry, expressing continued confidence. In conclusion, M. Ollivier urges the Bonapartists to help the present Government, maintain peace, and respect the Constitution, and, when the opportunity comes for revising the Constitution, then claim an appeal to the plebiscite.

Paras, June 11.—The workmen's societies of this city have opened a national subscription to provide for sending a delagation to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Maratean, the Communist editor who urged the shooting of the Archbishop of Paria, died in New Unleadonia.

many at the United States Centennial Exhibition THE WAR ON THE CATHOLICS.

An order has been issued from the Imperial Chancellery prohibiting the circulation of the Calholic Gazette, of Baltimore, for two years, within the boundaries of the Empire.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, June 11.—A special from Berlin to the Morning Post, referring to the rumors of a friendly understanding between Engiand and Russia on the Central Asian question, says it is reported that the suggestion of a neutral zone has been revived, and is favorably received on both sides.

ITALY.

ter from the United Stotes.

In the Chamber of Beputies there have been violent debates over the Government Public Safety bill, which amends the law for the suppression of brigandage and other disorders in Sicily and elsewhere. The bill is approved by the Left. The sitting to-night was abruptly closed on account of the disorder which accompanied the discussion.

Great West Side Dry Goods House.

HOSIERY AND

RICHMOND PRINTS.

CHOCOLATES"

CHICAGO.

BROWN,

ERBY & BARNES.

WILSON & EVENDER'S OIL TANKS, MEASURING PUMP. 47 & 40 West Labs St.

# CLOTHING.

NUTTING SAYS "YES!"

A CHANGE HAS COME!

# THE CHEST OFF

CANNOT BE MAINTAINED ANY LONGER.

WE ARE DOWN TO "BED ROCK" PRICES AND SHALL

# REMAIN DOWN!

Plank No. 1.

RESOLVED.

Plank No. 2.

RESOLVED.

Plank No. 3.

RESOLVED.

Plank No. 4.

RESOLVED.

# A. J. NUTTING, C. O. D. CLOTHIER,

184 & 186 STATE-ST

OPPOSITE THE PALMER HOUSE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

(SECTION 2).

IN PRICES OF SPRING AND SUMMER

UNDERWEAR. A full regular-made Gents' British & Hose at 25c, former price 35c—a decided bargain

Also, a genuine Nottingham % Hose at 30c never before offered less than 40c. Ladies' full regular-made Bleached Cotton Hose, 25c, the best for the price in the city. Misses' full regular-made White Cotton Hose, in all sizes, 25c. Misses' Striped Cotton Hose, in all sizes, at 25, 30, 35, and 40c. Also, a full line of Misses' English Striped Hose, in all styles, which we are selling much below the regular prices.

A complete assortment of Misses' and Boys' Hose, in Plan Colors, Chocolate Browns, Navy Blues, and Drabs.

Ladies' Fine English Hose, in all qualities; Brown and White, at 15 per cent less than regular prices. Ladies' Fancy Hose, in all styles, at equally low figures. Gents' Gause Shirts, fine quality, 85c, 90 per cent cheaper than last season.

Gents' Underwear, in Silk, Lisle Thread, Gossamer, Gause, Merino, and Summer Merino, at very low prices.

A full line of Ladles', Misses', and Boys' Summer Underwear, in all styles and sizes, at a great reduction.

Carson, Pirie & Co., Madison and Peoria-sts.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE. LAKE NAVIGATION.

For Racine, Milwaukre, and West Shore ports, daily, Sunday excepted, at the second of erospied at the second number, usely, sunday to a saturday's argumston boat den't leave until. If p. B. For Manistes, Lodington, etc., Tuesday and Tauraday at. The saturday at town, Mandays and Lake Superior town, Mandays and Thursdays at. The saturday and Truesdays at the saturday at

TRUSSES, &c. Why wear a Truss that is worrying the life out of you, simply because interested got a better to 235 State an BLASTIC TRUSS, and be con

SPECTACLES. SIGHT IS PROBLETS

# Hosiery Dep't WHITE VESTS

CLOTHING.

Black and Gray Alpacas. GENERAL REDUCTION Blue Flannels, in extra sizes.

The "Pasha" Coat, for hot weather. Black Diagonals, Coat and Vest, \$18 to \$28 (Imported Goods).

EDWARDS & BROWNE

Adams and Clark-sta MILLINERY GOODS. SHADE HATS,

STATEST.

WEBSTERS'. Removed from 341 W. Madison-st. MISCELLANEOUS. HENRY MARTIN,

HENRY MARTIN & CO., FINE, COARSE, AND DAIRY CEMENT, STUCCO, &c. No. 74 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

FOURTH OF JULY GOODS PIREWORKS, PLAGS, ruit, B. B. Sundries, etc., purchased and ferwarded order by the PURCHASING AGENT OF THE ALEXPRESS CO., UHICAGO.

Where order is majied. seed a copy by express.

HOTELS. SHERMAN HOUSE

FURNITURE P. d. J. CASHIY THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW

thop last week with \$25 in his pocket, "to see ite in all its phases." He probably saw it, as he was up with us the next day with a plaster on us eye and a patch on his nose, soliciting a loan if 75 cents to send a telegram home with the result of his voyage.—Washington Capital.

The St. Louis G.— D.— is a convenient credit mark, and an abbreviation fit to be coupled with the Boa. Bull.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The Prodigal Son is about to leave Boston, probably to go into a far country.—Lowell Courier.

To "herd among swine" at Cincinnati, To "herd among swine" at Cincinnati.

The disasters of the St. Louis ball-clubs have estroyed the childlike belief of Waterloo, of the republican, and now he doubts everything to the The Mayor of New York is peacefully await-ig a summons to dine with the Lord Mayor of codon at the international municipal banquet

The London Lancet shows very clearly, and with many a plaint, that it is an expensive thing to have a hard winter in England. Why, then, do they have them?

An enterprising Yankee has improved on the millotine, and, instead of going to work to clean out New England, he coolly offers it to the Don Juan Forster has a little farm of 100,000 cres in San Diego County, Cal., which just bout places his daughter on a level with the re-

Herbert Spencer says the conquering races have always had the benefit of a dry atmosphere. The temperance party will consequently retire a conce and make way for the dry. The Hon. N. B. Judd, H. H. Honore, and M. D. Bapp, of Chicago, and Dr. E. S. Fowler, of Springfield, Ill., are among the arrivals at Den-

With what agony must the staid old Boston Advertiser have headed its best column with this eroon:

And by the Chicagos!

Christabel Goldsmith has written a new novel, nititled "Shiftless Folks." It Lad a large sale mong bald-headed men, until the discovery was nade that its subject was idlers, not dress-re-The health of the poet Longfellow is reported to precarious that he does not attempt to accomplish any literary work whatever, but takes exceeding care of himself. He is a constant suf-

ferer from soute neurages.

English ladies have their monograms and coats-of-arms embroidered on their consets.

Alexandra set the fashion; but what for, no-body knows. Does it confirm the feminine pleasant woman adorns herself for man? Poor Albertine, once a noted actress, returns from Australia to the States, blind, helpless, and dependent on charity; and the goesips recall the days of her triumph, when she starred the country through with Frank Chanfrau.

Olive Logan is comforted by the assurance at the press of the United States is "bribed to

compass her downfail." George Francis Train aid the same thing, but afterwards recanted, at-It is reported that Capt. Huntly, who is having a new iron tug built at Buffalo, is so proud of her that he does not blow his nose with his fingers any more, but wears kids when he handles his proboscis.—Osneepo Palladium. Col. Ward H. Lamon, who will be recalled as the friend and law-partner of President Lincoln, and who is now a resident of Martinsburg, W. Va., is coming into prominence as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of that State. He voted for Greeley in 1872.

Mayor Ludington, of Milwaukes, a hale and hearty old gentleman, was recently married to a cheerful young widow. Among the most expres-rive features of the occasion may be noted the Viscount Hinton has taken to the lyric stage for a living. His father, Lord Poulton, disowned him for marrying a commoner, and the precious youth, never having learned a trade, has to travel on his title and his wife's accomplishments. They commence life as comic singers at

the Pavilion Music-Hall.

prived of the companionship and ease of a hushand and father.

Policy Hence—J. P. May, New York; George Brinkshof, Ohio; H. D. Clark, Quincy; C. C. Robina, Colorado; M. McParland, Uleia; H. R. Cartwright, Boston; J. H. Bessions, Jr., Connecticut; D. Kohn, R. Louis; G. R. Adana, Baltimore; Harvey Y. Ball, Chotansati; Frank Pistre, Nashna; J. P. Sallar, St. Louis; G. L. Adana, Baltimore; Harvey Y. Ball, Chotansati; Frank Pistre, Nashna; J. P. Sallar, St. Louis; G. L. Gargent, Topair; H. Akkinson, Philadelphia; Panak Manning, Boston; M. Rosenthal, Kapana Chy; H. Barset, Hew York; Col. James A. Biddi, U. R. A.; Waiter Large, Dubuque; C. R. Brudy, Wheeling; Thomas Garrett, Philadelphia; R. Perter, Johle; C. H. Barker, Postiand; A. F. Old, Henry O. Hastings, Philadelphia; A. K. Scott, F. G. Kamerrer, J. Rheplar, Pittaburg; C. S. Seyton, London; A. A. Loomia, Texas; J. Dodd, New York; T. Grand Patelles, S. A. Buchmasker, Alica; John H. Addama, Presport; E. R. Bailey, Clindon; R. B. D. L. Wicks, Texas; W. S. Gurnee, New York; H. G. Woedrew, Gincinnati; R. L. Printip, Jaringfaid; Adolph Widal, Harsbury; Alfred Booker, Malbonne, Amstrala; Dennis Loog, Louisville; George W. McDermott, Arkansas; George W. McDermot, Anterala; Control of Christian R. C. David, Duboque; George A. Dresser, Jew York; Robert Moore, St. Louis; H. L. Angie, Hall, San Francisco; William Burdette Luil, New York; B. C. David, Duboque; George A. Dresser, Jew York; Booter Moore, St. Louis; H. L. Angie, Hall, San Francisco; William Burdette Luil, New York; J. T. C. T. Spencer, St. Paul; Charles H. Hall, San Francisco; William Burdette Luil, New York; J. R. L. Tiffun, Jarines McArthur, Gincinnati; T. W. Pairco, Jarveson, T. X. C. T. Spencer, St. Paul; Charles H. Hall, San Francisco; William Burdette Luil, New York; J. T. Greitin, Syraus; James McArthur, Gincinnati; R. K. Orritin, Syraus; James McArthur, Gincinnati; T. W. Pairco, Malesson; T. K. C. T. Spencer, St. Paul; Charles H. Hall, San Francisco; William Burdette Luil, New York; M. W. Hallim, New Yor

THE MART INVESTIGATION.

CHOCKERAT, June 11.—Dr. H. R. Lindenson,
Director of the laint as Philadelphia, is here
amining into the claims and advantages of
melanati as a point for establishing a branch
las. He goes from here to Indianapolis.

chiect of the hitterest personal abuse. President Garrett, it says, has such "a passion for power that he is regardless who may suffer from it." He is likened to "an ambificus, passionsie, reckless monarch." He has "ascrificed all his reputation for being a cool-headed railroad manager." He is "fit for a functionarylus," and, finally, is "a monstrons fool."

This is as all state of affairs, but what is the cause of the integes interest of New York in a road that does not run is New York, and an insignificant amount of whose stock is held in New York? Cannot its railroad kings compete with a road managed by "monatrous fools," and men "it for a lunatic asylum "? The fact is, that the road of which Mr. Garrett is the chosen and trusted executive.

whose stock is held in New York? Cannot its railroad kings compiete with a road managed by "monstrous fools" and men "fit for a lunatic asylum"? The fact is, that the road of which Mr. Garrett is the chosen and trusted executive is the most settive embodiment of the modern, forces that are entiting into, first, the "commercial supremacy" of New York, and, second, the merculess and unimelling monopoly of the great trunk lines that feed its trade. Like all old institutions, New York abbors change, and it looks with alarm on the increasing diversion of its trade to other points. The Pannsylvania, New York Central, and Eric Railroads, swollen with wind and water, are suffering keenly from the struggic with the Beltimore & Ohio, confessedly the stanchast and most solid of American railway corporations.

It is in truth two policies that are warring, one the policy of watered stock, Credit-Mobiliors, rings within rings, extravagant consolidations, and combinations to extend feeding rists from the public. The other is has policy of competition, honest administration of stockholders' interests, and building up business on the legitumist basis of glowth. The former policy is that pursued by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad as industriously that on a cost of road and equipment of \$23,000,000. Compare this with the Eatimore & Ohio, which has in its assets, a surplux of \$23,000,000 over its bonded and stock debt. The Eric Railroad is another of the combinant in whose behalf the New York papers lift up their volces, and its corrupt management and its predatory relations to the public speak for themselver. The remnsylvania Road, which recently deraulted on its guaranty to the Columbus, Cinesqo & Indiana Central, is the other party to the war, and, as we showed the other day, is in a condition to excite the livelest sympathy. It has a burden of detail of the Superior of stanch derivagants of the New York Central and the Hutchen River Railroads, respectively, on their consolidation in 1600. According to the New York

THE CHICAGO TRIPLITE: BATCHDAY JUNE 19

THE CH 

d, \$1.00@1.19;

0@21,50, Lard Minis,

glet, and entirely

meagre dispatches thus far received, the meeting was a most inharmonious and stormy one, and finally proke up without having accomplished anything. It is hoped in marine circles that no more efforts will be made to reorganize this expensive Board, which since its organization has been more of a hinderance to the insurance interests than a help. The body was virtually an Eastern organization gotten up for the purpose of controlling the Western companies, and to prevent them from gobbling up all the business. The Eastern companies heretofore were under the impression that the Western ones had to dance as they whistled. They claimed the right to violate the rules as much as they pessed, but if the Western men were detected in anything wrong the greatest outery was at once make about it, and Mr. Lovering sent here to act matters right. It was virtually an Eastern institution, in which Western men were merely tolerated for some combination to prevent the present ruinous cutting, but this can be accomplished just as well through a local board as an international one.

LAKE MICHIGAN.
CHICAGO.

There were but few vessels at the lumber market last evening... The new stim Ohio arrived at this per for the first time yesterday. A description of her has hereofore been given. She hrought in a cargo of salt from Saginaw. She also had in tow the barges C. N. Ryan and J. T. Johnson with lumber from Saginaw... The prop Hassenger, of Partons & Company's line, which hereiofore made a trip to St. Joseph every other day, commenced running daily yesterday. The steamship Corons, of Goodrich's line, left about the same time the Messenger did, and a lively race between the two opposition bosts may be anticipated.... Thursday night the schr Scabird collided with the schr Bouse Simmons near Twelfit street bridge. Both reasons were dightly damaged... The excursion simt Ban Drake will make an excursion trip to Calumet Sunday afternoon. These excursions are getting very popular... The lumber-shovers and coal-heavers are still an a strike, and no prospect of an early settlement.

the combination breaks up, a majority of the lumber vessels now in commission will go into ordinary. Thus, not enough humber vessels will be left in service to supply the demand, and hence the remaining vessels would raise the rates of their own accord far above those now charged by the combination, and the design who are now working so hard to break up the combination will be the worst sufferers in the end-There was some talk during the past week of pooling he grain vessels, but the trouble the Lumber Association is experiencing, prevents the project from being stried out.

ge Bues and Anthony towed the dredge rees to Pert Washington. She will be en-dovernment work the Anthony remaining to tow dump-scows... Wednesday evening strel arrived off the barker with the echr irrandy in two. Just after letting go of the order to turn her over to the tag Hagerman, seaman fell overboard from the yawl, and we drowned had not the Hagerman stopped lutomatics.

AN AMPLIE WLAKE ST. CLAIR.

be taken more thoroughly to unite the tage engaged in twing (hrough the river upon some common basis, whereby the interests of all should be promoted. After a long debate, a paper was drawn up and signed by these present by which they agreed to form themselves into an association, to be governed by the by-laws that may be hereafter adopted. A committee by appraise the boats owned by the members of the association was appelated.... The Prec Press states that there are alippire who believe the rates established to the Barge Association are too high, as are not bursumen who believe the opposite. The second of the

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL, Special Dispoted to The Calcade Problems
LaSalle, Ill., June 11.—Assaved by River—Stmr
Tom Stevens, towing stone-boat Arabia from Kingston
sith coal; prop Chins, from Peoris, light; prop Illi-

Sioners.

DEPARTED—Stmr Tom Stevens, towing Mayflower, Reliance, and Johnson Nos. 1 and 4, all with dimension-stone for Copperus Creek lock; prop Beaver, with lumber for Henry,

PASSED DET—Prop China, light, for Chicago; canal-boat Arabia, with coal, for Joliet,

PASSED OUT—Prop Beaver, with lumber for Henry; stone-boats Johnson Nos. 1 and 4, with dimension stone for Copperus Creek lock.

Nine fest 434 inches of water in the intersill of Lock 15.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.
Special Distracts to The Obicage Tribuna.
PORT HURON, Mich., June 11.—Passed Dows—
Props & Paul, Sircoco, Sanilac, James Davidson and consort, Fred Kriley and consort, Burlington and barges, Abercorn and barges; schrs Scotia, Granger, Assox, John Kalfoge.
Passed Ur—Props Bocket, California, East Saginaw and barges; schrs Mayora, No. I, Cheney, Ames, S. R.
Merritt, Abaxross, Saginaw, Georga B. Sloan, Belle Hanscom, D. M. Foster, American Champion, F. J.
Danford.

WEID—South, fresh.

WEATHER—Fine.
PORT HURDN, Mich., June 11—10 p. m.—Down—
Prop Idaho; schrs Cortez, City of Milwaukes, Sigo, F.
C. Leighton.
Up—Props Scotis, Aria, Passaic, Turner, Dubuque
and barges, Prindiville and barges, Egyptian and consort, Milia and barges, Mendois and barges, S. Chainberlain and consort, E. B. Hale with Alva Bradly, H.
A. Kent; schrs Roscious, G. H. Warrington.
Whip—South, fresh. Blorm signals up.
Schr Emma Hutchinson is still aground on the bar
below Folut Edward. Several large tugs have tried to
pull her off, but with out avail. She will have to be
lightered of a considerable portion of her cargo of coal
before she can be released.

MARINE INSURANCE,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Irchuns,
BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—At the meeting of the
International Board of Lake Underwriters at the Falls
to-day the question of re-establishing tariff-rates
was considered, and decided not expedient at present, R. J. Smith, Secretary
of the Traders' Insurance Company, of Chicago, was
chosen President of the Board, E. D. Holton, of Milwankee, having resigned in consequence of his intended trip to Europe, a resolution of thanks was tendered to Mr. Holton, and the Board adjourned sinc
die. The meeting called at Detroit on the 16th will
not be held.

miscellaneous.

By the aid of petroleum oil the Canadian lighthouses and light-ships are maintained at a cheaper rate than those of any other country in the world; 20,000 gallons of oil were required for the service last year...

The passenger star Badger State, of the Western Transportation Line, left Buffalo Thursday for Chicago... The Board of devernment Engineurs who have been at Cleveland for some time surveying the route of the breakwater for this harbor, left to-day, having decided upon a plan. They expect to advertise at once for proposals for the work, and will commence this fail. The estimated cost is \$1.500,000... A salignment Thomas McAllister, on board the soft Starling, was drowned at Port Dalhouse Sunday afternoon. The unfortunate man was unmarried, but leaves relatives in Hasoriton and Fort Rayerse.

Pour Hunox, Mich., June 11.—A telegram announcing the death of Capt. Van Schnick, of the extra town is bound down from Chicago, but has not yet arrived. The Captain must have died or been killed on the passage.

Gov. Tilden has always been known as a railroad attorney and manager, and it was in this way that he made his great wealth. We cannot

way that he made his great wealth. We cannot help thinking, however, that it would have been well for him to have retired from active direction when he became Governor.—Albany Evening Journal.

There is unmistakable evidence that the Democratic party is largely influenced by, or under the complete control of, the Roman Catholic Church; that the Roman Catholic Church is waging persistent war upon the free public schools; and that the Democratic party is willing to make any sacrifice to retain the support of a Church, nine-tenths of whose adherents are claimed as members of the Democratic organization.—Circularid Herald.

The fact that the mere "rumor" of negotia-

The fact that the m ere "rumor" of negotia-"railroad war" has had a salutary effect in business and railway circles, is a perfect demonstration of the desirability of an adjustment at the earliest possible day. Possibly this may have a reflex influence and hasten the day of peace; for certainly "the war" has lasted long enough to satisfy every one interested that there is no good in it for either side, and possibly much harm for both, and for those outside also.—

Philadelphia Ledger.

What I have said as to the support given Gov. What I have said as to the support given Gov. Chamberlain by the Conservatives must not be construed as implying that all of them have implicit confidence in the integrity of his motives, although it is true perhaps that a majority give him credit for honesty of purpose. The divided opinion on this subject was succinctly stated by a Democratic editor of whom I asked the question, "What do you think of Chamberlain?" "I think, sir," said he, "that he is either a vary good man, or that he is playing a very deep game." Exactly what that deep game is, his critics are unable to say.—South Carolina Correspondence New York Tribune.

Our country is not going to die of moral gam-

Our country is not going to die of moral gan-

Our country is not going to die of moral gangrene quite yet. We can maintain our purity as well as our liberty by incessant vizilanca. Indeed, there is a considerable body of facts which would naturally marshal themselves into the following positions of recent American history, viz.: The War, like every other war, was closely followed by a period of immoralities. That period has now begun to bring to pass such a reaction as is natural and necessary amongst a people still morally sound. The only way for this reaction to manifest itself is that which it is visibly following: the bringing to light of crimes and wrongs, and their punishment according to law.—Bosion Advertiser.

Mr. Bristow got rid of the mighty Mullett none too soon, and we in Philadelphia have especial reason for congratulation that he got rid of him just in time to save the new post-office here from his magnificent control. The engineers sent out to Chicago to examine Mullett's job there have reported that the whole building must be taken down and a new foundation laid; otherwise it will tumble down of itself. The loss to the Treasury by this single exhibition of Mullett's architectural capacity will be about \$2,000,000, which is sufficiently diagraceful to all concerned. Two millions is but a small sum out of the many millions squandered and divided under his direction, and if all the post-offices he has built had to be torn down, like this one at Chicago, people of taste would scarcely regret it. We are confident that an earthquake that would destroy the hideous structure he has left as his monument in New York would be hailed with delight by an outraged people, and we can never be sufficiently thankful for the escape that we have made in Philadelphia.—Philadelphia Timez.

LAFAYETTE TURNING AN HONEST PENNY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 11.—The County Commissioners, in continued session to-day, granted twenty-five more licenses to sell liquor, making a total in all of seventy-five granted and eleven refused. This gives \$7,500 to the school-frond. Each dealer is required to give a bond in the sum of \$2,000.

LEMONT LIMESTONE.

Acknowledged to Be the Best Building Material in the World.

Visit to the Extensive Quarries of Boyer & Corneau.

All around and in the Town of Lemont are situated the quarries from which is raised the favorite building material known as Lemont limestone. This stone is undoubtedly the best for the purpose known in the world. The analysis by scientific men puts it far shead of the most colebrated stone of the Eastern States, and it is rapidly taking the place of all others. Space will not admit of the analysis in full, but it is undoubtedly familiar to all, who have given the undoubtedly familiar to all who have given the subject attention.

machinery is used wherever it will facilitate masters.

Mesers. Boyer & Cornear ship a great deal of stone to St. Louis, and have a contract for 10.000 feet of flagging for the pew Chamber of Commerce in that city, now in process of erection. The firm furnished the limestone for the foundation of Judge Skinner's new building, Haddock's Building, corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street, the elegant stone sidewalk in front of C. H. Fargo's, as well as hundreds of others in our own city. They have furnished dimension-stone for the city for the past two years for the visituets, among which are the Halsted street visituets, and that at Sixteenth street.

A SHOMT SKETCH of the firm will perhaps be read with interest by their friends and the general public. Boyer & Corneau commenced business in the spring of 1870, since which time by invariably prompt and honorable dealing, their business has grown to

1870, since which time by invariably prompt and honorable dealing, their business has grown to its present large proportions. The members of the firm are both young men, energetic and pushing. They employ about 150 men at present, and have three quarries at Lomont, of which they operate two, and the other has been lately leased to James Cash. They have 250 feet of dockage, and five steam derricks in Chicago, also every facility for handling and transporting stone. Their office is located at 476 Fifth avenue, between Polis and Taylor. They make specialties of building and dimension stone, and those contemplating building will certainly find it to their interest to call on them for this splendid building material.

### KANSAS CITY.

fleeting of the Board of Trade\_Som Grasshopper and a Good Beal of In-dian Discussed.

\*Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 11.—The Board of

Trade held a meeting to-day to take action to-wards the relief of the destitute farmers of this (Jackson) County. Speeches were made by Judges Cowan and Hickman, abowing the amounts distributed by the Committee at Inde-pendence. Eight hundred dollars have been in-vested in seeds for farmers, and the funds are vessed in seeds for farmers, and the funds are exhausted, and \$5,000 more are needed at once. The Board decided to call a mass-meeting of citizens to-morrow evening to raise that amount. At the same meeting speeches were made by members of the Board deprecating the proposition of the Government to locate the Black Hills Indians in the ernment to locate the Black Hills Indians in the Indian Territory. Prominent Republicans were astonished that the Government should pay attention to the demands of the misers for the opening of the Black Hills while the tertile Territory was left in the middle of the continent a barrier to commerce and civilization. A committee was appointed to draw up a memorial asking the Government to open the Territory for settlement, and quit sending any more Indians there. St. Louis and other cities in the Missouri Valley were requested to unite in a demand for opening the Indian Territory.

The Board meet again Tuesday to take further action.

Going to Grass-Widowhood Early.

(Ky.) Po Yesterday a girl 13 years of age filed her petition for a divorce a vinculo matrimonii. This is somewhat unparalleled in the history of livorces. The pair, owing to the tender years of the girl and the consequent objections of her parents, went to Tennessee, where there are no restrictions, to procure the tying of the Gordan knot. They were married in April, 1874, the bride consequently being only 12 years of age. In one mouth after marriage the husband abandoned his child-wife and went to Tennessee, and abandonment for one year's duration was the abandonment for one year's duration was the

he roadside and known as smart-weed, or water pepper, reside medical properties of more than ordinary value. In Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, these wonderful properties are combined with other vegetable extracts of expowledged virtues in such a manner as to make it a most efficacious remedy for colic, cramps, summer complaiot, diarrhea, dysentary, cholers, and cholers morbus. A celebrated med-ical author says: "A friend of mine had an only ical author says: "A friend of mine had an only child dangerously ill with the summer complaint. He had employed a great variety of the usual means for relief, but all appeared unavailing. The child was finally given smart-weed, which was entirely successful. It arrested the vomiting and purging in a short time, and without the aid of other medicine entirely restored the little patient." Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed is sold by all druggists.

LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF.

# MYOT R.&T. TONIC ELIXIR

And Liquid Extract of Boof

Is composed of the Juice of Baw Lean Beef combined with Tonics, Iron, &c., and is recommended by the Medical Profession for the permanent cure of Piles, Dropsy, Indirection, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Prostration of the Nervous System Also, Liver Complaints, with Compilications of the Kidneys and Bladder, and as Food for Consumptives. This preparation is an improvement on the Liebig Solid Extract of Beef, being a Tonic, Stimulant, and Nutrient. Por sale by all Dealers. Large Bottles, \$1.00; Trial Size, 25 cents. RICHARDSON & TULLIDGE, Proprietors,

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Rt. Rev. H. B. Whippie, D. D., Rector. Miss S. P.
Darlington, Principal, assisted by a full Corps of Experienced Teschers. The Testh School Year will commence on THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1816. For Registers, with full details, address the Rector.

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SATURDAY, June 12, at 3 o'clock GRAND GALA MATINEE, And Last Appearance but one of the GREAT STAR.
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HOMER LANE AND JOHN M'MAHON,

WILSON BROTHERS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Saturday Matthee and Night, positively last two positively last two positively

John Thompson

Dixie, Our Colored Brother, Monday, June 14-TONY PASTOR and Company. MOVICKER'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, Farewell of the JACK AND JILL. The Boston and Chicago Base Ball Clinks will visit this theatre to night.

Monday—Daly's Society Novelty. THE BIG BONANZA

RANDOLPH-ST. OPERA HOUSE This evening, and every evening until further notice, and at Ladies' Matiness, Tuesday and Friday afternoons the Parisian Sensation, LA FEMME DE FEU.

CAN-CAN Danced by the Prettiest Can-Can Dancers in the World IDA CERTIO'S LADY MINSTRELS MADAM BLANCHE'S BEAUTIFUL LADY STATUE ARTISTS ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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**EVA!** EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATISEE, Monday next—An entire change in the cast, and new

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This House is situated on the east bank of a beautiful and favorite lake, and is surrounded by splendid groves. It has been theroughly superated and resisted, with an addition of Mnew rooms, making it the most pleasant and commoditus House ever before kept at the Lake.

Trains leave Uhitage at fells as m, 180p m, 468p, m, and 6.25 p, m, for Barrington, where hus meets trains for Lake, giving pleasure parties an opportunity of spending the Sabbath at the beautiful groves and lake, and can arrive in Chicage on Monday at 8.a. m.

This House is now open for the season. Special sates to families for summer board.

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SUMMER RETREAT LAKESIDE, ON PEWAUKEE LAKE, e hour by rail from Milwankes. Open for guests Ma The most luxurious and elegant retreat in the North

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WEAVERS & BATES. OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL. The undersigned, formerly connected with Willard's Rotel, Washington, D. C., Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro, N. H., has taken for the and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro, N. H., has taken for the present season the hotel at Oakland Beach, Warvick, R. L., and will be ready for guests June 26. This hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodions, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with read and asistem of the season mander; telegraphic communication with read and sale water; steam mander; telegraphic communication with read to the season mander; telegraphic communication with ready and the season mander of the season

ROCKY POINT HOTEL, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.
EUROPEAN PLAN. Will open for the reception of guests July I. Eight eteamboats daily from Providence and Newport.

L. H. HUMPHREYN, Proprietor.

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# AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, In the modest little plant found growing by Grand Union Hotel.

Will spon June 1, for the reception of Guests.

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RYB BEACH, S. H. Enlarged, improved, and with every modern improvement, including Danoing and Bil-lard Halls. Music Room, etc. Extensive grounds, and facilities for Bathing, Fishing, Saling, etc. Telegraph in Spar. Address GEO, U. LOUGES, Proprietor, in house. Address GEO, G. LOUGHE, Propussor, North Hampton, N. H. Take Eastern Railroad from Boston to Rye Beach Station. GLEN HOUSE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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CORNWALL, Stamper. Saturday, June 18
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Cabin Fassage, 270; Intermediate, 340; Steerage, 310;
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HORACE E. SCUDDER, and the other a vary ! Washington in Cambridge, areating the incidents of his residence there during age of Boston, by ALEXANDER AGKENZE.
These alone would make the number a neiseworth at it is rich in attractions besides.
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EQUIRING PROOF OF BONDS OF AND CLAIMS d and seventy-fire, take and decree order, cas, said Court did by said decree order, cas, said the property of the said

The boundary of the payment of all legal saves assessed on a secondary of the payment of balances due for the right way or other necessary grounds for the use of said Company, or other necessary grounds for the use of said Company, with power to said Receiver, subject to confirm ion by this Court, in cases where the amount due for sue right of way or other necessary grounds has not been a certained heretofore, to compensuse and actile the same Pt/Ha-To the payment of all sums due for money be rought of way interesting on the mortgage debt, or to per labor and materials, for the expanses of which at per labor and materials, for the expanses of which at person at his or their instance, is surety.

Sich-To the payment or all inabilities of person the laws, as the instance of said Company, or any of the Groundary in the presentation of the side of the company and which have in good faith been so applied. Seconda-To the payment of all liabilities of person who have, as the instance of said Company, or any of the Groundary in the presention or the different control of the side of the company are simple to the payment of the different control of the different control of the payment of the different of the first mortgage or others, as ereditors thereof.

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CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, and Chicago, Kanoas Chip and Denner Shart on Denot, West Side, man Medison et. brief fices: 45 Denot, and 12 Randolph-st., and co

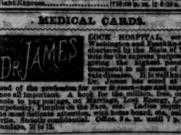
Ottawa and Streator Passenger. 120 a. m. 120 p.
Outoque & Sioux Olly Exp. 120 a. m. 120 p.
Dubuque & Sioux Olly Exp. 120 a. m. 120 p.
Raines City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. 1200 p. m. 250 p.
Texas Express. 1200 p. m. 250 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass
Aurora Passenger. 1200 p. m. 17 fb. m.
Aurora Passenger. 1200 p. m. 17 fb. m.
Aurora Passenger. 1200 p. m. 120

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360 BOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.
May be consulted, personally of by mail free of charge of an and circuit of the same and circuit of the same of the same and circuit of the same of t

TRIBUNE OFFICE

The firm of W. & J. Rogan, whose temporar-repension on account of the depression in lard as announced a week ago, has paid all its cred-rs in full, and is now doing business as before

7. W. Kimball was thrown from a car-a pair of frightened horses yesterday about 10 o'clock, at the corner of South nue and Thirty-fifth street, and severely

rice Crance, a lad of 5 years, was run over driver of a delivery wagon yesterday, and sly burt about the head. He was cared his home, No. 40 North Morgan street, river is employed at No. 366 West Lake

Second Regiment Illinois State Guards d a business meeting this evening at 8 at Burke's Hotel. The Vice-Presidents e carnestly requested to be present, as of importance will come before the

neard any further news concerning the crehip than that already given. The says that in a letter to the President he ed an utter refusal to resign, and that he ever written anything that could be 1 into a resignation.

ting paper yesterday erred in announc-Clerk Ambler had severed his connec-the Citizens' Association. Mr. Ambler ins it, at least until the expiration of which is Aug. 1. His connection with y-broking firm of C. R. Field & Co. has a contemplated, and will not interfere other business.

Christ Sheweiger, a teamster employed in Carston's brick-yard, was seriously hurt last syening, on Division street, near the bridge. His team became frightened and ran away, hrowing him out of the wagen and hurting him internally. He was taken to his home, No. 802 North Halsted Street, and attended to by Dr.

o paymenans, but died at a o'clock, cateur pedestrian, Charles J. Goodwin, tor at the Central Hotel, is announced match against time at the West Side ginning at 12 m. to-day. Goodwin is of \$250, against a like sum on time, to miles in twelve hours. If he succeeds, noclude at 12 o'clock to-night. He will panied during parts of his walk by Allocok, and other pedestrians.

letter from Mr. F. A. Knoch, of Chemnitz, ony, just received at this office, announces death of the son of the writer, Mr. Edmund ar Knoch, who perished in the wreck of the ated steamer Schiller. Mr. E. O. Knoch was a number of years assistant in the Cook nuty Hospital, and was an efficient officer. body was recovered from the wreck and led May 10 at St. Marie, Scilly Islands.

sartending affair occurred on Twentystreet yesterday, resulting from the unni attempt of a colored artist to balance
ls of whitewash on a stick over his.

The pail that was destined to fall
war a young lady in fine raiment, which
iged in color—as was the lady's face, for
ter. The saddest result was that her
thair turned white in considerably less
night. It was, however, not grief or
at produced this effect—it was white-

way to the Lake street depot. "Want to make the Eastern train?" said he; "better jump in; carry ye down for a dollar; only seven minutes to train time." The passengers thought they could make the trip on foot, and, by some running and fast walking, succeeded in getting to the station about forty minutes before the train left. A proposition to return and kill the backman was adopted, and might have been carried out had not the latter espied them as they returned, and escaped by running his horses through the tunnel.

through the tunnel.

Fire-Marshal Benner and his assistants were resent yesterday afternoon at Engine House No. 10, on Pacific avenue, to witness tests of a new invention devised by William McIntyre, of Engine No. 1, for the purpose of enabling fireness to enter buildings filled with smoke and remain a much longer time than it is possible to without it. The device consists of a mask made of woolen cloth, and fitted to cover he entire face and a portion of the head. There are perforations for the eyes, covered with thin secse of mics. Breathing is done through a in tube, shaped to the mouth and filled with a hemical solution and oil. The bath-room in the ogine-house was filled with smoke, and Monayre entered it and remained six mintes. He made several efforts to stayinger, but could not, owing to some deficiency in his mask and the difficulty in filling the room ith smoke. He proposes to make other tests, and is condent that he will succeed in remaining fully twenty minutes or more in a room musely filled with smoke. His invention is a cod one, and if it can be put to practical use, if the content of the same of the proposes of the proposes of the same of the proposes of the propo

SPIRITUALISM.

ERSTING OF THE NORTHERN ASSOCIATION.

The Northern Association of Spiritualists held preliminary annual session in Grow's OperaItall, West Madison street, yesterday morning and afternoon. Dr. J. H. Howard, of Michigan and afternoon. Dr. J. H. Howard, of Michigan, resided. The attendance was very small, less han fifty people being in attendance. Most of hese were very old men and women. Among he notables present were E. V. Wilson, of Durage County, editor of the Spiritual-

the spirit, when the latter was departing the body.

After dilating in the usual manner on this theory, Mr. Wilson closed, and recess was taken until 7 o'clock.

At the time appointed, about 100 persons, delegates and visitors, being present,

MR. J. HODOR,

of Massachusetts, formerly of the United States navy, spoke a few words, in which he stated that, when in the North American squadron, off the coast of Brazil, he saw the form of his mother as plainly as when he left New England years before. He took note of the hour and the date. Subsequently he wrote home, and received a reply by which he learned that, making the usual allowance for latitude, etc., his mother died in Massachusetts just twenty minutes before she appeared to him on that far-off shore.

Mr. Wilson then made another speech, in which he went over some of the ground on which he had previously trodden. He claimed for Spiritism that it had less scandal than any other belief. The Christian Churches, he claimed, were in a state of credal fermentation that threatens to destroy the whole structure of Christianity, if the Spiritualists could only convince the wavering Christian world of the truth that was in them and in their teachings,—which they could do by earnest work.

— a great reformation would be speedily wrought in the belief of the millions.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE WEST TOWN ASSESSMENT. There is trouble in the West Town over the difficulty between the Deputy-Assessors and the Town Board. The former have been used to Town Board. The former have been used to have things their own way, but the present Board of Audit pertinaciously adhere to the law, unaffected by the action of the other Town Boards. The Assessors struck day before yesterday, and are still off work, declaring that they will not go on until they are paid some on account, or, at least, until the Board tells them what their wages will be. But Justice Scully and the majority of the Town Board point to the following provision of the, law and plant themselves upon it:

Assessors and Deputy-Assessors shall make out their accounts in detail, giving the date of each day from which they shall have been employed, which account they shall verify under eath. The Assessor shall not be entitled to compensation until he shall have filed the fists, schedules, statements, and books appertaining to the assessment of property for each year in the office of the County Clerk, the books to be accurately made and added up. Anjassessor, or Deputy-Assessor, shall not be entitled to pay unless he has performed the labor and made return in strict compliance to law.

INDIAND TO FILING THE BATE OF CONFENAL.

TON, to force which, it is said is the real object of the

IN REGARD TO FIXING THE BATE OF COMPENSATION, to force which, it is said, is the real object of the strikers, the Justices say that the reason why they object to doing it is, that the Board will be subjected to intimidation. If the price named does not suit the men, they will strike, and, in order to complete the assessment within the time required by law, the Board will have to accede to their terms. Last year, when the Board fixed on \$100 a month for one class of Assessors, and \$125 a month for another class, the men forced them to allow \$125 a month all round. Thus any attempt to fix wages now would be practically to put the town at the mercy of the Assessors.

Things were very duli around the town office yesterday.

ASSESSOR MYAN

was reported to have deciared that morning that not a book should go out of the office until the Board came to terms, and so not a man was at work. Supervisor Baker regards the situation with his habitual phlegm. He said the man had done a very foolish thing. According to his statement, Assessor Ryan is desirous of stilling the difficulty and persuading the men to go to work, but, as a few discharges would soon settle them, it is most probable that he is making common cause with the boys. Some of the men think that Supervisor Baker should do something for them, but Baker this is that he has enough to do to get the town money out of Larry O'Brien's hands, and will not pay out any money without a warrant from the Board. One of the Deputy-Assessors remarked that Baker had a right to make all he could by keeping the town money at intorest, and was right in refusing to take any risk, or pay out any more money than he had to.

JUSTICE SHERIDAN

is the mouthpiece of the men in the Town Board, and is about the only advocate the result of the state of the men in the Town Board, and is about the only advocate the result of the state of the men in the Town Board, and is about the only advocate the result of the state of the men in the Town Board, and is about the only advocate the state of the state o

INSTICE SHERIDAN
is the mouthpiece of the men in the Town
Board, and is about the only advocate they have.
It is most probable that the majority
will stand firm, and, if so, the Asseesor and his men will have only their
trouble for their pains. The law provides that
in case of failure to make a return of the assessment, the Board of Equalization shall estimate
the valuation. In that case, Mr. Ryan and his
pals will not receive a cent of compensation.
The success of the "byes" with the South
Town Board has encouraged the West Town
Assessors to adopt this course, but it seems
most probable that they will discover that they
cannot ride over the law, however hard it may
be, while the present Board holds office. At
present about two-thirds of the assessment has
been completed, but all the clerical labor still remains to be performed.

PAY OF FEMALE TEACHERS.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Omicago, June 11.—The controversy which is CHICAGO, June 11.—The controversy which is at present being carried on in the papers with regard to the reduction of the salaries of female teachers in the public schools, although it has been spirited and thorough, has, to my mind, not treated the subject in all its points of view; and I would beg leave, through the medium of your valuable paper, to call the attention of the public and those having the control of the matter to a few considerations, which may influence their judgment as to the propriety of such a

course.

Assuming that the reason for this reduction is economy, the solution of the problem seems Assuming that the reason for this reduction is economy, the solution of the problem seems comparatively easy. If the result to be accomplished is the lightening of the burdens of the tax-payers, the question whether the reduction proposed is the most just, satisfactory, or expedient way of so doing is the thing to be disposed of. The injustice of such a course has been already sufficiently demonstrated by other correspondents (at least to the satisfaction of unprejudiced and fair-minded persons); but the question of the reasonableness and expediency of this method of reducing taxes still remains to be considered. Now, if it can be shown that it is much more just, and would be productive of far better results, to exercise economy by the reduction of salaries in other quarters, then surely it is wisest to commence the reform where it will do the most good, pecuniarly, if not in other ways. The only just and reasonable way to do this, in my opinion, is by reducing the salaries of nearly all of the city and county and other political officers. The feasibility of this plan of economy must be apparent to all, and the reasons for its adoption are many and evcellent. Among them may be mentioned the following:

The aforesaid officials are being paid more than they earn. Their salaries range from \$1,000 to \$8,000 or \$10,000 per annum, rarely below \$1,000. Now, it will hardly be centended that school-teachers, measured by the standard of other public employees, are not earning their salaries, when rarely being paid more than \$1,000. Compare the hours of work; for instance, Assessors and Collectors, and most other officers work from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. These are their nominal office hours. Really but little of this time is spent in work. The majority of the officials appropriate half the time to themselves, and some of the offices are perfect singures. Fedical officers and most other officers and more than they earn, it may be stated as a fact that but very few of them could obtain employment in the other hand the reaso muneration than the mere ministerial officer. It is an office of more dignity, and of more importance to the public interests, to be engaged in prometing the intellectual or well as moral growth of future citizens, than lolling about the court-room, nominally a bailiff, sauntering about the streets in the character of an Assessor or Collector, or acribbling in one of the numerous clerkships of the City or County Governments. Educated and enlightened laborers engaged in a kindred occupation, should be paid more liberally than mere automatous.

This all goes to prove that if we must exercise economy in the matter of compensation, let it be exercised in the cases where there exists the greatest need for it. When the salaries of these political bummers have been reduced to a just standard, then it will be time to talk of cutting down the niggardly pay of teachers; but while

standard, then it will be time to talk of cutting down the niggardly pay of teachers; but while the present munificent salaries are paid to low-rum-seaked politicians, it is too presumptuous to ask a reduction in the salary of teachers. The City-Hall and County-Building afford a rich field for the determined economist, and a sweeping reduction in these departments would save thousands of dollars to the people. What politician has the moral courage to propose such a meas-

NNUAL RECEPTION OF THE HOME FOR THE

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Chicago, June 11.—Thursday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. was the gals day of the year at this benevolent institution. As if Providence smiled on the enterprise, the day was "The bridal of earth and sky." Flowers and hanging-baskets adorned the rooms, which were all thrown open to inspection, the music of piano, violin, flute and corner rang out sonorously at intervals, varied by the beautiful singing of Miss Hashell. The "Home" children were in holiday stire, and hosts of visitors througed the house. A and hosts of visitors througed the house. A Home for the Friendless! Blessings on them who first brought this beautiful thought into life! This noble charity located at 911 Wabash avenue, has now completed sixteen years of work; has a family constantly of near 150 inmates, consisting—beside those in charge—of adult women, girls, and boys under 10 or 12 years. This family changes from month to month, the total number cared for the past year being 2,244; beside giving more than 1,000 mex is month, the total number cared for the past year being 2,244; beside giving more than 1,000 mests to men asking at the door. It contains a daily home school for instruction in common school branches, and a home-industrial school, beside the Burr Mission. Its Board of Managers numbers 120 ladies. It is intended that the different churches of the city shall be represented by at least one lady. Mrs. Hoge and Mrs. Livermore were among the foremost workers of this charity, before their labors in inaugurating sanitary fairs gained them a national reputation. A few of the Executive Committee have served straight through the sixteen years of the Home. Mrs. J. Grant, the widow of the Rev. Joel Grant, of Lockport, is the matron; Eliza W. Bowman the assistant matron and editor; Miss L. Johnson, home teacher; Mrs. Sarah Jennette Hovey, industrial teacher, and D. Austin and the Rev. E. F. Dickinson are respectively the teacher and missionary of the Burr mission on Third avenue.

The wise management of those in charge, in making this great building home-like and comfortable, at the least expense practicable, deserves special mention. Here is no extravarance of dress parade, but abundance ef all that is needful. With a family of near 150 constantly, the average expense of each is about \$1.66 a week. The total cost of carrying on the Home in its various departments is \$1,000 per month. Through the munificent gifts of Mr. Burr, its great patron, it realizes an annual interest of about \$4,000, which before the fire amounted to about \$7,000 yearly. At present its treasury is nearly empty, and it needs the immediate aid of all kind-hearted people. Among the visitors was a ciergyman who takes away the little pet lamb, motherless Bobbie Boscoe, the youngest of eight children, to opening arms and a foster mother in Iowa. The little artist of the Home is wee Charley, of 8 summers, whose pleasant, confiding smile would bring sunshine to some lenely heart. Sultans, of Mexican origin, shows unnaual talent in sketching. A little miss of 5,

Brankarstein, Delt Riem. Ker. J. Gringer.

In the wiston of the Riv. and Gringer of Linear Street, of Lockson, the Linear Street, and the street of the Riv. and Gringer of th

street. My neighbors have the same trouble as myself, and we are wondering how we can have it obviated. What makes it still more provoking is that our water taxes have been more than doubled this year, and we have less convenience than last year. If we pay heavily for water and its benefits, it is no more than right that we should have them. If the trouble begins before the scorching weather comes (we have had the trouble for over a month), what must we expect during the heated, debilitating season just opening upon us? Now you would confer a great favor upon many of your readers in this visinity if you would lend us your aid in this necessary improvement for our comfort and rights.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Public-Service Committee audited sundry bills yesterday.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts and ting was engaged yesterday afternoon in auditing bills from the Town of Lake.

Samuel Ashton, it is understood, intends to measure popularity with Commissioner Jones at the soils this fall. To that end, it is said, be has taken rooms on the South Side. The extra clerks in the County Treasurer's

office complain of upjust discrimination. While they receive \$3 per day, the same class of em-ployee in the County Clerk's office receive \$4. The clerical force of the County Treasurer's office will not observe the coming Sabbath. They will be employed in preparing the delinquent tax-list, upon which judgment is to be asked Monday.

Monday.

Thomas F. Judge, the good looking elerk of the County Treasurer's office, was yesterday the recipient of a basket of flowers from the lady employes. He smiled his politicat thanks, which seemed to repay the donors.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against John James Norton and John Perry, bunkoists, who, on the 10th inst., roped Edward Nelsson into No. 67 North Halstad street, and swindled him out of \$175.

Mary Hefright, a woman who in 1870 fall from

Mary Hefright, a woman who in 1870 fell from a window at the County Hospital while washing it, and permanently disabled herself, yesterday received \$100 from the county treasury, upon the order of the County Board.

day received \$100 from the county treasury, upon the order of the County Board.

A communication was received by the County Board yesterday from the Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Leyden asking an appropriation of \$333.33 to repair the bridge across the Deeplaines River, on the road leading from Chicago to Eigin.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of John Lawlor against the People in error was filed with the Clerk of the Criminal Court yesterday, reversing the judgment of the lower Court and reinstating the cause. Lawlor was tried in December, 1873, for an assault with intent to kill upon a gambler named Devol, and found guilty and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary. Lawlor's counsel applied for and obtained a writ of error, which was made a supersedess. Lawlor was admitted to bail pending the decision.

A couple of Teutons presented themselves at the license-clerk's desk in the County Clerk's office yesterday, and asked for Heense. Their names were demanded, which, thom being told, reminded the clerk that only a week or so previous he had issued license to the same parties.

Addressing the man, he asked if his companion

reminded the clerk that only a week or so previous he had issued license to the same parties. Addressing the man, he saked if his companion was not his wife. The response was "Yes!" which was followed by a renewal of the demand for a license. "And what do you want with license?" continued the clerk. "License," responded the Tenton; "of course we want license—we are going to open a cigar-store." The nonplussed clerk closed his book, and left the scene, after remarking to the pair that they had probably made a mistake.

This Joint Committee on Public Pulldings and Public Charities held a meeting yesterday afternoon. A complaint was read from the contractor for carpenter work on the addition to the Insane Asylum, to the effect that the brick-work was being delayed, which would prove a serious detriment to him, for which he should hold the county responsible. The Committee were satisfied that the brick-work was being delayed and while addition was being delayed and while addition.

over the contractor came in and explained that he was delayed about a month in getting possession of the ground. He said the delay had been a great damage to him, for if he had gotten possession of the ground earlier he could have hired his men cheaper. After some further conversation, the contractor agreed to put on all the men he could work Monday, and to complete his contract by the 15th of August.

THE CITY-HALL

The police and firemen will be paid to-day. The street employes of the Board of Public Works will be paid to-day at the Exposition

Building.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division will meet Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the City Clerk's office. The Finance Committee were in session yes-terday afternoon at the Comptroller's office, but beyond auditing monthly bills transacted no

Aid. Peter Mahr yesterday appeared in a brand-new suit of clothes, opened a keg of lager for the benesit of City-stall loafers, and pretended that it was his fortisth birthday. It was funny. Commissioners Beno and Klokke occupied their time resterday in disposing of the cases of recalcitrant peelers. Commissioner Sharidan is still confined to his house with his Faber-stabbed

man yesterday forenoon in the Mayor's office, as be looked at the empty chair of that dignitary. And then Ald Hildreth, Stoot, White, and Con Mahoney and W. F. Hildreth, made up their minds to go to Fox Lake and see how the Mayor Colvin party was getting on.

Colvin party was getting on.

There is but little doubt as to the fate of the ordinance creating the office of Building Inspector. Many of the Aldermen are disastisfied with the provisions of the ordinance, and, because they have failed in their efforts to pass their amendments, they will vote solidly against it. Besides this the salaries of the Fire Wardens are but \$1,200, and the office is run far cheaper at present than it ever could be under a high-salaried Building Inspector. Whatever complaints have or may be made about repeated violations of the fire ordinance can hardly be laid to the Fire Wardens. Most of such violations arise rather from the want of proper instructions to them. The Board of Public Works claims to have anthority over them, likewise the Board of Polica. The Board of Public Works claims to have authority over them, likewise the Board of Police, and most certainly the Fire Marshal has. The Aldermen have proposed to remedy the difficulty by placing the Wardens directly under the control of the Fire Marsaal, and making them responsible to him only. This disposition of the case will be an admirable one, for an instance of Fire-Marshal Benner countenancing the violation of an ordinance has yet to be recorded.

Day before yesterday while Officer Stewart was passing along Clark street, on his way to the Armory, he saw a young man standing in the doorway in front of a building near Harrison street, baying his boots blackened by a boy. There were stains of blood on the young man's shirt-bosom, and Stewart, after scanning him closely, decided to arrest him on suspiction and cause him to give an account of himself. It was found out at the Armory, where the prisoner gave the name of John Meeney, that he was wanted for the killing of Edward Connell, Sept. 29. The prisoner uses the alias of Stephens, and is about 17 years of age. On the date above mentioned he and Connell had a dispute in a saloon at the connell struck him just as they stepped outside. He told the deceased that if he hit him again he would shoot him, and, on the former memoring him a second time, he drew a revolver and fired. The ball entered Connell's abdomen, and he fell. Meeney, or Stephens, ran away and escaped until his arrest, remaining in St. Louis until a few days ago. Connell was taken to the County Hospital, where he lingered four days and died. His parents live at No. 331 West Taylor street, and the prisoner at No. 102 Seeley avenue.

A brother of deceased recognized Stephens as the party who did the shooting, and was about to wreak yengeance on him in the estation, but was prevented. The prisoner was taken to the Madison Street Station, where he will be detained until the witnesses of the shooting, and was about to wreak yengeance on him in the estation, but was prevented. The prisoner was taken to the Madison Street Station, where he will be detained until the witnesses of the shooting and be found. He is a crime-hardened youth, and admits that he killed Connell, but says he did so in self-defense.

SUBURBAN.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The citizens of Arlington Heights had an unusual and agreeable entertainment last Thesday evening in the lecture given at the rooms of the Home Literary Association, by Mr. W. M. R. French, of the firm of Cleveland & French, landscape architects of Chicago, on the subject of landscape gardening. The lecturer treated his subject in a way new to most of his auditors, adding to the interest of his remarks by rapid and amusing pictorial illustrations with chalk and charcoal, which brought vividly before the eye the effect of various landscape treatments, and the difference between the artistic management of grounds, public or private, and the unskillful attempt at the embellishment of the same. The difference between placing a house in an ill-chosen place upon a high bare hill and setting it upon somewhat lower ground, where a background of trees and hill-sides could be secured was most striking, as well as some lake scenes illustrative of the axillful and unskillful management of groups of trees. His remarks to the audience that their own consciences probably accused them elicited a smile of meek acknowledgment. The contrast between the Grecian maiden and the modern belle, although apparently remote from the subject, elucidated some principles of proportion and taste which are applicable equally to personal adornment and to landscape gardening, and drew from the house rounds of applicable.

The leading idea of the lecturer was that land-

but a useful and practical one, aiming at the arrangement of tracts of land so as to adapt them most conveniently, economically, and tastefully to the wants of civilized habitation. The history of this modern art covers about a hundred years, but is taking in the Northwest a newer and wider form, by combining the esthetic with the more utilitarian objects in laying out towns and cities as well as private estates and public pleasure groupds. Great parks and boulevards were an acknowledged want of great cities, but ought, if possible, to be in the interior of the cities for the use of the poorer classes. In smaller towns elaborate pleasure grounds were not needed, but a village itself might be made practically a park by good tasts and public spirit among the citisans; trees and grass were more valuable thus fine buildings to small towns. The best practice in landscape gardening discourages.

The Congregational Church was well fill Thursday evening to listen to the declamatic contest for the honors of the Preparatory School of the Northwestern University. The following programme was carried out very successfully: The Dying Alchemist. W. B. Davis On femploying Indians Against the Americans. Hespoosibility of Americans.

Regulus.

The judges were Lyman J. Gage, Franci Bradley, Dr. H. M. Bannister, Gen. A. C. Ducat and L. H. Boutell. They had no difficulty in deciding that Miss Prindle excelled all others to the display of histrionic ability, but were divided.

adjourned the meeting.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst did not lecture Thursday evening, as announced, a postponement until the 17th having been decided on.

The children of the Catholic schools of the village gave as interesting entertainment at Jannings' Hall Thursday evening, which was largely attended.

The closing exercises of Lake Forest Academy will take place Monday. Tuesday, and Thursday. The first two days will be devoted to the annual examinations, Tuesday in particular being reserved for advanced classes in German, Latin, and Greek. The exhibition Thursday will consist of declamations, original and selected, with singing by the Academy Glee Club, and piano-music by the punits. The exercises will begin promptly at 10:30 a. m.

TEMPERANCE.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—The Temperance Convention reassembled again this morning, and after the usual devotional exercises a

NEW ORLEANS QUARANTINE. NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—A quarantine of ten days has been proclaimed by Gov. Kellogg against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz from the 10th of June, but under a new regula-

tion of the Board of Health the ten days, in the case of all vessels bringing clean bills of health, will begin to count from the time of their leav-ing their port for New Orleans. Gen. Sherman.

George Alfred Townsend writes to the Graphic an entertaining account of Gen. Sherman's home-life in St. Louis. The General is perfectly at home in St. Louis. The General is perfectly at home in St. Louis, and is very popular. He is at pains to be very cordial with people, and goes to entertainments with a freedom which never fails to be charming. Mrs. Sherman, a quiet lady, who has great influence over the General, is with him almost all the time, and they give pleasant receptions at their dwelling at least on one night of the week. Their two fine young daughters are at school in Ohio. Miss Lizzie Sherman is visiting in the East, and Mrs. Fitch is quietly ensconced in her trans-Mississippi home. The celebrated jewels which the Khedire gave ostensibly to Mrs. Fitch were designed for the General as a family present, but the delicate occasion of his daughter's wedding was selected to offer them nominally to Mrs. Fitch. It is understood in St. Louis society that these treasures will be divided up among the daughter, and presumably the gift is worth something under \$100,000. The family mansion is a large brick building, square and high, with high ceilings, large halls and chambers, and is well fitted to be the headquarters of the army. The flagstaff is reised over the roof, and an orderly in civilian dress is found at the door. There are now but six staff officers. Sherman wears street dress; sometimes his trousers are blue and his trousers black, and sonetimes both coat and trousers are black and spain his coat blue and his trousers black, and again his coat blue and his trousers black, and sonetimes both coat and trousers are black and the vest blue. He appears to get into his clottling without finich ado, and he transacts so much business and talks so rapidly that people scarcely have the chance to look at his clothing. He has an immense number of callers. Foreign actors and artists, travelers, military companions, ladies, and dependants go to his quarters with freedom. George Alfred Townsend writes to the Graph-

The Great Overland Sunday Mail Train will leave Chicago Sunday, June 13, at 10:15 a.m., via Chicago, Bock Island & Pacific Railroad, stopping at all regular stations on main line, connecting at Omaha with Monday morning express for Denyer and San Francisco.

Have You Heard the Verdict?

Wetkins, 215 State street, has decided to sail refrigerators, tos-boxes, water-coolers, the Champion and tarker's ice-cream freezers, stores, ranges, etc., heaper than any man in Chicago.

The Music Trade.

Lyon & Healy and the Root & Sons Music Company, the two wholesals music houses in this city, will close their respective places of business at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoons, from June 1 to Sept. 1.

Hallett, Davis & Co.'s tre and spright places are for a come of W. W. Elmisil, comer

THE STRAWBERRY.

Receipts from Southern Illinois Since June 1.

Sudden Development of the Strawberry Shortcake Industry.

Number of Pounds of Fruit Consumed in

The strawberry season is at its height, and the much approved shortcake graces every table, and displays its sugary surface from every lunch counter. But a few weeks ago their ruddy lusciousness exhibited in the windows of the enterprising caterers tempted the beholder who was at liberty to tickle his palate with their dainty flavor at the rate or all a box. Now they are the commonent fruit them.

Every family has passed through the interest-ing event of the first strawberry shortcake of the season, and the sign

"TRY OUR STRAWBERRY SHORTCARE,"

adorning the walls and windows of restaurants, has lost its significance, and is no longer suggestive of the pleasures of the palate, excited by an indulgence in this unholy alliance of dough and berry. We would not recklessly raise our voice against strawberry shortcake. We would not unnecessarily weaken household confidence in this joint product of the fruit and the flour, but it seems to us that strawberry shortcake is ARSS PROFANATION.

of a berry that deserves a better fate than to be smothered between two layers of dough. It destroys the delicacy of its flavor, crushes and mangles its perfect form. Instead of being allowed to partake of them plaim, or at least with a little sugar anowed over them when they can be placed one by one in the mouth and their deliciousness felt with an entraccing delight, we are compelled in the affortcake form to eat dough and berry together, the tasteless, heavy mixture of flour and water curtailing the berry's power to enrapture the sense of taste. There is generally in the composition of a strawberry shortcake too much shortcake and too few berries. The shortcake at best seems but an expedient to make a delicacy go a long ways. Instead of enjoying the strawberry with a view to pleasing our palate rather than to appease our hunger, we add several yards of dough to a quart or two of berries, for the mere sake, apparently, of making them go further.

But it is probable that the shortcake will ever

of the season, and the train was not put on until June 1. The business now is at its heighth, and, to bring the berries to this market, from four to five cars are used daily. They are provided with refrigerators, and every precantion is taken to preserve the fruit in a fresh and perfect condition. Up to the 10th of this month inclusive, there had been forty-one car-loads of strawberries snipped to this city, or 561,261 ponuds. As a box of strawberries just about weighs a pound, these figures represent the number of boxes. About 10,000 pounds arrive here each morning of the week. The train consists of none other but fruit cars, and is run through from Cairo to Chicago almost as quickly as passenger trains.

And THINDERSON OF THE MERCH TRANSPORTS

of these receipts have been consumed in this city. In the last ten days, therefore, Chicago has eaten over 405,000 boxes of strawberries. The rest of the crop arriving here is sent to Milwankee, Aurora, Eigin, and places not far from this city whose climate is not favorable to the early ripening of the strawberry.

!Everybody Has Noticed

Everybody Has Noticed that when they give Hilger, Jenkins & Paxon, 220 am 231 State street, their order for new bedding, papering decorating, or for curtains or lambrequins, they ge

MARRIAGES.

M. Hill.

M. OONKEY - PARKEN-On the evening of June 18, by the Rt. Rev. Rishop Chenay, at the residence of the bride's parents, 108 Twenty-fourthet, Mr. D. E. McConkey and Miss Kittle A. Parker.

ALLEN-DOW-On the 5th inst., by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Amoz Tesney Allen, of Chicago, and Miss Clara A. Dow, of New York. DEATHS.

VAN BRUNT—In this city, June II, Amos C. Van Brunt, aged 58 years, II days, Inners Sunday, 10s. m., from 26! Western-av. EW Rochester papers please copy.
CURRY—At his residence, 638 Butterfield-st., June II.
5-20 p. m., after a long and painful illness, William Oury.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Falladelphia and Germantown papers please copy.

DOLAN—At his late residence, 286 Third-av., of consumption. Timotay Dolan.

Fances by care to Calvary Comstary. Friends of the famili incidence.

meral services will take place at the residence of Mr. os Arnold, 266 Walnutet., at l p. m., Saturday, Jun-

Ames Appen, 18. Troy papers please copy, 18. Troy papers please copy, 18. Troy papers please copy, 18. Stout, aged 19 macths. Funeral from residence, 26 West Washington-et., Saturday, 81 Sp. m. Interment at Graceland.

Lina-On the lith hint, Edward M. Lina, some Mr.

L. A. and Annie S. Lina, aged If years and 9 months.

Funeral takes place at 62 North Clark-et. Sunday next, 21 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to at-

ROBERTS—At his residence, M. Michigan-av., June B. at 2a. m., George R. Roberts.

B. at 15 p. m. Friends invited without further notice.

B. At 2a. m., And S. A. SPECIAL NOTICES.

All Eruption the face, pinples, be moth, wrinking, spots stin, are radicated by the ment indicated by ment indicated. No cure, no change make the cure, no change make the cure in the cur

TON BY VAN BORALOW ST

AUCTION SALES BY G. P. GORE & CO., On Saturday, June 12, at 9 o'clock

16 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY 75 PACKAGES GLASSWARE 10 CASKS YELLOW WARE. OUSEHOLD FURNITURE

aid Goods that has been directed in this market, aid Chamber Furniture, Elegand Marble and Weight and Chamber Furniture, Elegand Marble and Weight and Hall Trees. Easy Chairs, Rocters, Whosinger, Walnut Hedsteads and Burrans, Owners, Walnut Hedsteads and Burrans, Office and Other hand Tank Markerses. Farjor and Other how Cases, Carpets, I Sugar Mill, I large from the oad of Wood Sant Chairs, I Regard Fine Tone F. GRO. F. GORR & CO., April AT AUCTION. On Saturday, June 12, at 11 o'clock day,

We will sell a Bankrupt Stock of CARRIAGES Open and Top Buggies, Two-sprine Phasines, Two and Three-spring Democrats, and one Open Business Business.

Also, one new Studebaker Side-bar Road Wages, a fine line of Single and Rapross Harmones.

GEO P. GORR & OO.,

Gard 70 Wabsalvas.

AT AUCTION, array, June 12, at 11 o'clock therp. Two Good Family Work Horses, One Covered Delivery Wagon, One Light Lumber Wagon, GEORGE F. GORE & CO., GO and to Walnuter

DRY GOODS

Tuesday Morning, June 15, at 9:30 o'clock. agular Auction Sale of Dry Goods, Notions, Hostowear, Hate and Caps, Artificial Photors, Dr. amings, Straw Goods, Curtain Laces and Curtain T. Special sate of a time of real imported by times and in patterns.

A line of Men's and Boys' Summar Clothing, nary and medium grades, in Suits, Coais, Pants, Our Hosiery Lines includes every variety of Gaties', and Children's Goods.

New Lines in Yankes Motians, Pans, Suspenda sols, Plated Goods, etc.

CARPETS Closing Sale of Cottage and Two-Ply Ingrains at it o'clock. Nice patterns, and goods from the best many GEO. P. GORE & CO...

AT AUCTION. On Tuesday, June 15, at 11 o'clock sharp, We will sell a Bankrupt Stock of

Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, utlery, Flated-Ware, Orochery, Glassware, etc. Abs. 25 TRUNKS, Amorted.

2 BILLIARD TABLES.

3 SIDEBOARDS, Marchetop.

18 B. W. LEATHER COVID DINING CHAIRS.

3 PLANOFORTES, New and U.ed. WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9:30 o'clock,

Aouse-furnishing Goods, Planes, Furniture, Carpets, Iable Onilery, W. Granite, Yellow, and Glassware, as are Salestroom, 108 East, Madison-S.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austicasers. THURSDAY MORNING, at 9:30 o'clock, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, STRAW GOODS,
HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,
At our Salesmoon, 10s East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers. [80] S. DINGEE & CO., [82]

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 80 & 82 East Randolph-st. LOOK OUT FOR DARGAINS. At 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock.

Transon, PAINTINGS, BRUNELA.

CLOCKS, THREE-PLY. AND SILVERWARE,

GEN'L MOSE, CARPETS to bble Tomato Cateup, Mieltz, new-made, and soap, Cagare, do. second-hand.

At 13 o'clock. At 1 o'clock. of Office Goods, FURNITURE DESKS Parlor, Chamber, Li-brary, and Dining-room. Sideboards, Mirrors.

Chairs, Secretarias Bookeass, Tables Lounges, Rasy Chairs, 4c., 4c., 4c. All these goods MUST be sold to pay advan-id consignments, and make room for new.

BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION. GAS FIXTURES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By order of MILES ALMY, Amignes, we will sell on Saturday, June 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., At Stores 44 and 46 ADAMS-ST., mar State, milro stock of Gas Pixtures, Chandeliers, Bracker Globes, Shades, Pendanis, etc., etc., etc., ELISUN, POMEROY & CO., Auctionous. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

Large and Attractive Stock t then work him BOOTS & SHOES

AT AUCTION, WITHOUT BER 2,000 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Pull lines of Alaxis, Congress, Ties, Boots, Slipper Also, 500 Donen Colored Shoes, JAS. P. MUNAMARA & CO., Austin By L. ROCKWELL & CO., WILL SELL TO-DAY, at 9% a. m. EW AND USED FURNITUR

One Turkish Set (new), cost \$400 de Louis Suren Counciles and Counciles and Council Street, Characteristics and Council Street, Council Street,

THE SOUT

A Talk with the Hill, the Rep tive Man

What the South Deman It Is Willing to C

" If the North Will Make tutional, the South It Perpetua

Determination of Go crats to Elimin Negro from Po

Belief of Many that the The Typical Political South, and the

They Are D The Universal No South Fought t

Constitu Gov. Smith Holds that a Magnificent

From Our Own Cor ATLANTA Gs. June 3.—T fithin such brief period, rominence and popularity i BAN M. H within the past two men identified with artairs in this man whose aspirations hithe uniformly defeated; as a saforts were boodess, because often as he took the pelled to wante his oratory erratic manner in which he the political compass. In untiring ambition and greatment innumerable failure almost innumeration railtream in striking the popular on crest of which he is now occasioned by the death of the Ninth (Athens) Cong forded him his opportunit feated in the numination h forded him his opportunit feated to the nomination hald preceding the regular garded as an arcertain quation, and the object of sep-like on the part of the want into the Democratic make a nomination for the

prese of the State. For the man who, in can struck the key-note "; a of the man who has structured the man who has structured the man who has structured the structured that the structure Gaorgia politics. He the exponent of the gov governing party of the therefore, I at once pr and in an extended conout his views, whi considered and mitting conversation to writing uscript to him for revision

now send it for publications would be for publications of a new I opened the sonve that, in Georgia, all the side politically, and all "Yes," was the reply sharply drawn that a officeholders, and a mo indusers and with aids." At the North its At the North its ab necessary to the action normal condition."

Mr. Hull—"There I it is understood at the The white voters at negro, not to deprive a view to carrying the National traket in I here the National Rep North. Here it has be north. Bullock was its plural, and it has that no white man

belonging to that p posed to act with been drives out of have had here." Correspondent—" one party in the Stan Mr. Hill—" Practi Bir. Hill—" Practiparty in Georgia tolions electoral tions
men who, for doinglum from the partythey will run a State
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but ha will be an anling in the fleid will i
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PROPILE ALE COLUMN
COTTOS PONDER LANGE OF THE
COTTOS PONDER LANGE
CALLERY COTTOS
COTTOS PONDER LANGE
COTTOS PONDER

What the South Demands, and What It Is Willing to Concede.

" If the North Will Make the Union Constitutional, the South Will Make It Perpetual."

Determination of Georgia Democrats to Eliminate the Negro from Politics.

Bellef of Many that the Negro Will Gravitate into Inferiority and

DS

30 o'clock.

TIE

Ingrains at 11

R & CO.,

GES Sugar. Sold a

RE & CO.,

9 1-2 L. IL.

ORE & CO., & CO.,

IGARS

Havana Leaf CO,

RDAY'S SALE

NG GOODS

at 9:30 o'clock, Furniture, Carpets, w, and Giassware, at

at 9:30 o'clock, AW GOODS, OOTS, AND SHORE, a Madison-st. a CO., Audioneers.

SALE SATURDAY ARGAINS.

As 11 o'clook.
plendid Variety of
SSELA,
THREE-PLY,

AND INGRAIN ARPETS,

EROY & CO. TSALE TION.

mes, we will sell on 10 o'olook a. m.,

a, Chandeliers, Brackets ats, etc., etc., etc. Y 2 00., Auctioneers. MARA & 00. active Stock

10UT RESERVE.

DAY, at 9% a. m.,

SELL

ns, Hosiery, wers, Dros Christo Pie

The Typical Political Orators of the South, and the Mischief They Are Doing.

The Universal Notion that the South Fought to Save the Constitution, add to o

Gov. Smith Holds that Reconstruction Is a Magnificent Failure,

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANT., Ga., June 3.—There is no man who, within such brief period, has attained such promitence and popularity in Georgia as has next at HILL.

within the past two months. He has been identified with affairs in this State as an aspiring man whose aspirations hitherto have been almost uniformly defeated; as a brilliant orator whose efforts were bootless, because of the fact that, as often as he took the platform, he was compelled to waste his oratory in explanations of the efforts were bootless, because of the fact that, as often as he took the platform, he was compelled to waste his oratory in explanations of the erratic manner in which he so frequently boxed the political compass. In short, he is a man of untiring ambition and great ability, who, after almost innumerable failures, has at last succeeded in striking the popular current, on the topmost crest of which he is now borne. The vacancy occasioned by the death of the member-elect in the Ninth (Athens) Congressional District afforded him his opportunity. Hill had been defeated in the nomination before the Convention held preceding the regular fall election; was regarded as an uncertain quantity in Georgia politics, and the object of especial distrust and dislike on the part of the politicians. How he went into the Democratic Convention, called to make a nomination for the vacancy, with a minority of the delegates pledged to him; how by skillful manipulation of these he maintained a dead-lock and, after eight days fruitless balloting, the Convention dishanded without making a nomination, is jet too recent to have been forgotten. He went before the people, self-nominated, against a Republican and three Democratic opposing candidates and at the election, held on the 5th uit, received a majority of all the votes cast, of about 2,000. His success was due to the fact that his utterances during the canyass were in

gis the political theories which conform to sentiments and political aspirations, and h manifestly will be embodied in their plat-in 1876, for they have been published indorsed by the entire Democratic

nothing by it. whichever wins; if I were you. I would not lose a day's work for it'; they would take my advice and wouldn't vote at all."

"Will their dropping out of politics be through indifference or incapacity?"

"Through both," was the reply. "They have made nothing by politics, and know they have nothing to make, and feel that the intelligeness and properly interest can best rule the State. The

mothing by it, whichever wins; if I were you. I would not lose a day's work for it'; they would take my advice and wouldn't vote at all.

"Will their dropping out of politics be through indifference or incapacity?"

"Through both," was the reply. "They have mothing to make, and feel that the intelligence and proparty interest can best rule the State, and proparty interest can best rule the State, when let alone; all they want is a comfortable living. As in the days of viewery, they will remain the manual laborers, because they were incapable of anything better. Whese they were incapable of anything better. Whese they were incapable of anything better. Whese they were instead in the will or should be." I asked, "the final adjustment—the outcome of recomstruction?"

"What will or should be." I asked, "the final adjustment—the concounse of recomstruction?"

"A I said in my Atlanta speech of May 12, replied Col. Hill, "when the North covenants that it shall be perpetual. The North, relying upon its superior physical prowess, lought to maintain the Union as a foct; the South to maintain the Union as a principle. The Union as a principle. The Union as a principle must be Republican."

Correspondent—"What do you intend by the phrase, "If the North covenants that the Union as a principle must be Republican."

Correspondent—"What do you intend by the Constitution as amended,—not a league, but a Government of limited powers, defined by the Constitution as amended,—not a league, but a Government in which Congress shail exceeds on powers not granted by the Constitution as amended,—not a league, but a Government in which Congress shail exceeds no powers not granted by the Constitution as amended,—not a league, but a Government in which Congress shail exceeds no powers not granted by the Constitution as amended,—not a league, but a Government in which Congress shail exceed the misual provent the principle of the principle of

people wouldn't stand it now," and his eyes flashed and he straightened up his figure as he spoke.

Said Gov. Smith, the present Executive of the States: "Reconstruction has been a magnificent failure; it was an attempt to suppress the intelligence and property-interest of the State, and to give the rule to the most ignorant classes. To our people it was as if their oxen and mules had been set up to rule over them. But the negroes couldn't hold their position. The whites can't be repressed, and the blacks won't be repressed."

I quietly remarked that he misunderstood Northern sentiment if he supposed it would sanction the repression of the white population, or that it was that the ignorance should be set over the intelligence to rule. The doctrine was that neither the ignorance nor the intelligence should rule, but the right of the majority, whether classed as ignorant or intelligent, to govern, should be maintained. I suggested that the maintenance of the color-line in politics seemed like a denial of the right of the blacks to any share in politics, and asked why it was not abandoned and Georgia politics advanced beyond the "nigger."

"So long," he replied, "as the negro is classed."

"That is assented to." and J. 'but is is operation of construction with the rais no question of construction, or rather as to which the spession of construction, or rather as to which the spession of construction, or rather as to which the spession of construction, or rather as to which the spession of construction, or under that of Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster, there could be used to doctrine of milification and secession, was constructed and the bount has abandoned it. But seemed his a distribution to the construction of Mr. Calboun, the doctrine of milification and secession, was constituted and the states were not therefore, and the bount has abandoned it. But seemed his a damage of the construction of Mr. Calboun, the doctrine of milification and secession, was a few fine in the Union, that there is the state of the construction of Mr. Calboun, the doctrine of military was abandoned and the States were not therefore, and the state were not thereby an about the state of the state

SHERMAN---JOHNSTON.

Hitherto Unpublished Documents from the Confederate Archives.

Taken as a Whole, the Convention Restores the Confederate States to Their Old Footing."

The Terms of Peace They Agreed Upon, and Their Significance.

A Flood of Light Let into the Subject-Members of Jeff Davis' Cabinet Express Their Views Plainly.

More Favorable than Could Justly Have Been Anticipated."

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Genetic,
Gen. Sherman, in his memoirs resures with
increased violence to his old attack upon Secretary Stanton, and attempts to hold him chiefly
responsible for a course which at the time was
approved by the President by Gen. Grant, by
Gen. Hallock, by every member of the Cabinet,
and by the loyal North,—Gen. Grant himself
being the first official to disapprove the Sherman terms.

His main complaint is directed at the reasons
assigned by Mr. Stanton for the rejection of his

assigned by Mr. Stanton for the rejection of his terms. He contends that personally he "cared very little whether they were approved, modi-fied, or disapproved in toto; only I wanted in-structions; and yet, in a latter to Hallect, written at the time, and quoted just after, we find this appeal: "Please . . influence him [the Executive] if possible, not to early the terms at all, for I have considered everything.

norseless conqueror. I am, with greatest respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,
John H. Rragan, Postmater-General.

It will be seen that Mr. Reagan, whose opportunities for being well informed were excellent, looked upon the Sherman terms as "preliminary," and held, as Mr. Stanton said our Cabinet did, that subsequently a claim might be made that the North should help pay the rebel war debt.

written at the time, and quoted just after, we induced him the speed: "Please induced him the subsequently a claim might be made that the North should help pay the rebel war debt."

But, at the late day, documents, which might have slept but for Gen. Sherman's revival of this matter, can now be brought forward to show that the members of Isf. Davis' Cabinet construct the Sherman Johnston terms exactly as Mr. Skanton and the other members of Lincolots Cabinet did:

It has already been made to appear that Mr. Reegan, the Coufoderate Postmaster General. Mr. Beeckindige. Socretary of Mar. Wade Hampton, and Geol. Johnston, held a consultation at the heat of the later, late it night at its rings of the street of the later, late it night at its rings of the street of the later, late it night at its rings of the street of the street of the later, late it night at its rings of the street of the street of the later, late it night at its rings of the street of the street of the later, late it night at its rings of the street of the later, late it night at its respect to the later late it night at its respect to the street of the later, late it night at its respect to the later late it night at its respect to the later late it night at its respect to the later late it night at its respect to the later late it night at its respect to the later late it night at its respect to the later late it night at its respect to the later late it night at its respect to the later late it night at its respect to the later late it night at the heat of the later late it night at its respect to the later late it night at its respect to the later late it night at the first conference with Gen. Sherman, Lyton the later is not the proper later to the later later later to the later later later later later later later lat

Taken as a wone, the convenions amounts to ims— that the States of the Conveniersey shall re-enter the old Union upon the same footing on which they stood before secoting from it. These States having, in their several Conventions, solemnly assured their severality and right of self-covernment, and having established for themselves.

GEN. GRANT'S REPUBLICANISM IN

| The content of the

### LITERATURE.

of AND SKASONS OF NEW ENGLAND, By PLAGG, Author of "The Woods and By 8 New England," With Illustrations. Svo., Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. w choice sonis that by natural organiza-

The few choice souls that by natural organiza-tion or by favorable training have eyes and ears open to the refined and exquisite beauties of Nature; who drink in with delight the awest, simple music of her myriad choirs, and recognize with happy intuition all her manifold charms of form, and fragrance, and color, will gratefully read these essays of Mr. Flags, which pro-claim him one of her most fond and gentle adorers, and possessed of many of the deep secrets of her intricate lore. The ordinary world, we fear, will take no more interest in his observations and reflections than st in his observations and reflections than would in the song of the robin or the tint

Mr. Flagg is so reverend in his love for the beautiful objects of Nature, that, although he has studied the birds from his boyhood, he has never yet killed one—"or sacrificed it in the interests of science" as it would be technically termed—in order to satisfy nimeelf as to its identity by observing points in its form and plumage not to be discovered when in the bush or tree. In the same devout spirit he turns from a floral subthition with path and pleasure. "I am offended," he says, "when I see flowers degraded to a level with ribbons, laces, "I am offended," he says, "when I see howers degraded to a level with ribbons, laces, and jewelry, and prized according to some property that is appreciable only by a connoiseour. I am aware that such exhibitions are strended with certain public advantages, and contribute an innocent amusement to the inhabitants of towns and cities. But I should be more interested in locking over the dried specimens of some rustic botanist in the country than in-viewing the most splendid assortment of show-flowers; and feel more for the zeal of a true lov-

This feeling will seem whimsical on the surface, but there is really a fine instinct at bottom of it.

The essays that Mr. Flagg has collected in his volume are not so limited in scope as their title would indicate. They treat of scenes and flowers as well as of "Birds and Scasous." The appeals of nature peculiar to each month in the year are marked and described in separate mapers, which begin with March, the most blustering, fickle, and trying of all the seasons, but one full of hope and promise. It brings back, one by one, many of the birds of the garden and orchard, and the cheer of their inspiring volces hallows the month to all Nature's votarics.

The patient, faithful manner in which Mr. Flagg has studied the life of the orchard and field is revealed in many an acute ebservation that has been missed by those most versed in natural history. It is a familiar fact that birds follow in the wate of civilization and multiply with the settlement of a new country, but who has told us before that this increase its not dependent upon any protection that the presence of man affords, but upon the greater supply of insect-food caused by the tillage of the ground? The labors of the farmer facilitate insect existence, and in an equal ratio increase the circle means of subsistence. It is an illustration of the Darwinian principle. In the animal world the struggle for life mainly depends upon the greater who had not be seed existence, and in an equal ratio increase the birds, a feat that would seem nearly impossible to the casual listener to their wild, rregular, eccentric notes. Mr. Charles S. Paine was the first to remark that the song-sparrow, one of the merriest little warblers of the early pring-time, has almost invariably in his musical separator a song with six or seven distinct variations. Well-attuned ears have attentively marked the strains of this bird for many years without liscovering this interesting fact, which is contracted with six or seven distinct variations. In his words:

Every song of any species is

suppose, but rather from a feeling of discounters and subsence of his mase, and supposed at the absence of his mase, and supposed the supp

incredible pleasure a pastry-seller offering his cakes to two ladies in crinoline, and a little dog stancing on three legs by a tree. I closed the glass. I did not want to see anything more, for I envied the dog."

Could any confession be more touching, or convey a profounder sense of the misery of the speaker? A crippled dog "standing on three legs" was so much happier in its espacity for enjoyment that Heine could not look at it, the pang of envy was so intolerable. One cannot read this leaf that Mr. Harrison has torn from Heine's biography without feeling an instinct of divine pily that softens the heart toward all weak, sorrowing, erring humanity.

Among the other poets whom Mr. Harrison has discoursed about appreciatively are Lord Byron, Tarso, Banvenuto, Beranger, Alfred De Musset, Boudelaire, and Andre Chenier.

Byron, Tasso. Benvenuto. Beringer. Alfred De Musset, Boudelaire, and Andre Chenier.

A POEM BY LUCY LARCOM.

A POEM BY LUCY LARCOM.

A LOYL OF WORK. By LUCY LARCOM. Square 12mo., pp. 183. Boston: James R. Osgood & Ce.

The name of Lucy Larcom has become pleasant-ly familiar in most American households, through the poems and songs she has published and the juventile magazine she for many years edited. No one who has ever read the pathetic story of "Hannah Binding Shoes" will be likely to forget it or its author, or to sever in memory the association between the two. As mech may be said of still other poems of Miss Larcom, which, by their mingled beauty of sentiment and melody, have moved the people's feelings.

The present work, though pretending to be simply a skeich, lacking the full completeness of a finished picture, is still the most ambitious attempt in verse that Miss Larcom has yet projected; but the skill with which both poem and narrative have been managed more than satisfies the anticipation, while it sanctions the hope that in the future yet more elaborate efforts may be undertaken by her, and successfully accomplished. It is likely to be surmised from the name, "Idyl of Work," that the poem deals with the much-mooted question of woman's sphere of labor; but this it does not, save incidentally. The motive of the work is simply to present a view of factory-life as it existed in sphere of labor; but this it does not, save incidentally. The motive of the work is simply to present a view of factory-life as it existed in New England villages thirty years ago. Miss harcom was herself, in early life, an operative in a mill in Lowell, and therefore delineates from experience the condition and character of millilabor at a time when it was chiefly performed by young girls who left respectable homes in order to gain by this means pecuniary independence. Several leading characters are introduced into the poem, and all are fair and interesting specimeus of New England womanhood. The three central figures of the group are presented in the opening lines of the story: In latter April, earth one bud and leaf, Three girls looked downward from their window perch;

Three girs notes:

perch;
Three maidens in their different maiden-bloom;
Three bads in their rough calyxes,—for sweet
And rosebud-like is girlhood everywhere;
In culture or wild freedom, lovely still
With promises of all the undawned years,
The room was dim

with grountee or all the undawned years.
The room was dim
With spril's rainy light, that here and there
Came in through greenery of geranium-leave
Grown lush and fragrant to the window-tops,
Bringing a hint of gardens and thick woods.
The light leaf-shadowings stole tenderly
Over those three girl-figures in their nook,—
Esther, and Eleanor, and Isabel. Esther was tall and strong, with gold-brown hair That rippled sunshine to her feet, almost, When she undid its coil; and suny light Seemed ever to stream outward from her mind, Large, fair, well-ordered, elder-sister-like Was that to Elseanor and Isabel,

Was slow consumption, here by sure entail.

Eleanor's doom is forecast in these few lines, but the destinies of Esther and Isabel—the one to be a happy wife and the other to be betrayed by her beauty and volatile spirits into great trial and suffering—are slowly worked out in the course of the narrative. We shall not follow the vicissitudes of this, which each reader will choose to discover for himself, but will rather make some extracts that shall show the texture of the poem. Miss Larcom is particularly felicitous in description, as may be seen in this portrayal of a spring bouquet:

bouquet:
A knot of delicious flowers,—anemones,
Woven of wind and snow, and faintly flushed
As a babe's cheek; and violets blue, that breathed
A sweetness not of earth; and pale gold belis
Of uvularia; and a tuft or two
Of downy-stemmed rock-s-xifrage, that brings
New England sea-crage their first hint of May;
And liverless, its sain-folded caps
Transparent, tinged with amethyst and rose,
All Isinity-colored, as our spring flowers are,
With due, cool, elemental tints,—the light
Of pink and amber sunsets upon snow.
The avanticite trath of this portrait will

The exquisite truth of this portrait will be recognized by all who have foraged the woods and fields for the earliest flowers, and thus know by heart the lineaments of their pale, fragile beauty.

narmony with their meods, and impulses, and aspirations. He is able to put himself in their place, to feel their enthusiasms, to understand their propensities and antipathies, to make allowances for their failings, and to estimate aright their excellencies. Thus we pleasantly acknowledge that he writes from a full heart and as one having a certain authority. But he arm in giving his face too free a rein and saffering it to run perilously near the borders of cestagy.

The essay on "The Borrows of Heine" is perhaps the most interesting in the volume. The pathetic figure of this languare loving, fain-stricked poet is undeesly attractive. "Life a dead man," says Gantier, "the poet was nailed up in his coffin alive, but, when the fair them himself to a visitor, on one of the final days of his many years with my one-balf to firm his pales had gared at the gay trowns on the Onaings Elysess, "you cannot unagine," many old as well as young people. As far as propriety in concerned, the style adopted by Mr. Wider is perfectly unobjectionable, but he has defeated the purpose of his work by miling it so technical that most but the insent me hand man Mathilde's opera-gian, and fallowed with

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

One cannot contemplate this little domestic pest without a shiver of disgust, and yet it is worth while to know something of its life history. The more facts we can gather regarding the habits of the insects that infest our houses

the habits of the insects that infest our houses and fields, the better we are able to resist their invasion and set limits to their increase.

The common cockroach (Blatta orientalis) is supposed to have originated in Asis, whence it was carried to Europe, and from there brought to America. It had so overruin England that it may be said to have taken possession of the island. It was at first coefficed to seaport towns, but is now found in every nock and corner of school of life, and, being too much, common sense rejects it.

The last lifty pages of the book, which explains the hygiene of the subject treated, are not open to the objection we have urged, and the truths they emphasize cannot be too strongly impressed upon the attention of—again we say—old and young. Should Mr. Wilder rewrite his book and make the whole as intelligible as is the latter part,—which he might do without sacrificing any essential information,—its aphere of usefulness would be much more extended. island. It was at first confined to seaport towns, but is now found in every nock and corner of the Kingdom. As the female cockroach is wingless, and depends wholly upon its legs for locomotion, it is evident that its rapid spread is ewing to its transportation from place to place in baggage, freight, add even in the wearing appared. The insect is so abundant and wearing apparel. The insect is so abundant and troublesome in London that traps for catching it are a common article of sale in all the hardware

would be much more extended.

IOWA SUPREME-COURT DECISIONS.

Bross of the Decisions of the Court, in 139, to the 25th Iowa Esport, as Embraced in the Reports by Morris, Greens, Clarke, Withrow, and Silies: With Coulous References to the Statutes. By Thomas P. Withraw, Lake Reporter of Said Court, and Editor of "American Corporation Cases," and Edward H. Stiles, Present Reporter Thereof. Vol. II. Chicago: E. B. Myers, Law-Book Publisher, 1875.

This is a goodly volume of over 1, 100 pages, embracing all the titles of a digest from gaming to wills. Measrs. Withrow & Stiles have done their work thoroughly. The principles laid down in the several cases are clearly, concisely, and accurately stated,—leaving no room for doubt in the mind of the investigator of the law. We notice that the book is arranged as are all the best digests at present; and that small capitals are introduced to mark the more important subdivisions of each title. By this device, an immense amount of the labor of research is dispensed with. The references to the statutes is another commendable feature of the book, and one which every lawyer will appreciate. The occasional legal notes of the editors to decisions of the Court on important points are also worthy of mention. Typographically and mechanically, the book is a credit to its publishers. The digest, indispensable to Lowa practitioners, will be found also a useful auxiliary to the profession in every State of the Union. stores.

The insect lays its eggs in a silky cap is in the form of a bean, with two valves in the interior dividing it into two apartments, each containing a row of separate cha containing a row of separate thamber inclosing a single egg. The capsule or egg-case is about three-eighths of an meh in length, and nearly three-sixteenths of an inch wide. Many days three-sixteenths of an inch wide. Many days are required for oviposition, and during this period the femals may be seen running about with the capsule partly protruding from her body. It is at this time that the embryos are formed, and shortly after the capsule is dropped the larve are hatched. Hummel, the German naturalist, THE FORDM: LAW-REVIEW: April, 1875. New York: Diosey & Co. Chicago: R.B. Myers. The present number of this most excellent law-review contains articles on the following subjects: Revolution in Criminal Law, by Francis Wharton, L.L.D.; Primitive Law, by Prof. George Kraderick Holmer, The Extrinsit.

LAW-REVIEW.

Prof. George Frederick Holmes: The Entirety of Contracts; also, a sketch of Benjamin Robbins

Cartis.

This review occupies a field filled by no other legal periodical. It is more philosophical in its character than such periodicals generally, and is years in search of high culture in their profession will find it a very desirable one to

POSSES.

LITERARY BIJOUX.

LITTLE CLASSICS, Edited by ROSSITES JOHNSON,
FOSTUNE, 18mo, Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.
Price, \$1.

The series of "Little Classics" is glosed with

the present number. The set embraces a dozen volumes, and each volume contains, on an aver-age, a half-dozen precious little gems of fiction

age, a half-dozen precious little gems of fiction that every connoisseur would gladly add to his literary treasures. The contents of the final volume are: "The Gold-Bug," by Edgar Allan Poe; "The Fairy-Finder," by Samuel Lover; "Murad, the Unlucky." by Maria Edgeworth; "The Children of the Public," by Edward Everett Hale; "The Rival Dreamers," by John Banim; and "The Threefold Destiny," by Nathaniel Mawthorne.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Miss Rosel, By Viotor Chemenuitz, Author of "The Romance of an Honest Woman," &c. Translated by Frances A. Shaw. Paper. 50 cents. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

HALF-HOUR RECERATIONS IN SCIENCE. No. 15. THE SUM AND THE HARTH. By Prof. BALFOUR STEWART, F. R. S. Paper. 25 cents. Boston: Estes & Laurist.

HALF-HOUR RECREATIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY, IN-SECTS OF THE FIELD, By Prof. A. S. PACKARD, Jr., Author of "Guide to the Study of Insects," etc., Pa-per. 25 cents, Boston: Esses & Lauriat.

per. In cents, Boston: Estes & Laurist.

Health Fracements; 188, Steps Toward a True
Life, Emeracing Health, Dissertion, Disease,
AND THE SCHENCE OF THE BERROQUETY ORGANS,
By GEORGE H. EVERE T. M. D., Lecturer on Physiology and Surgery, and Susan Eversett, M. D. Svo.,
pp. 300. New York: (Barles P. Somerly, Price, \$3.

pp. 300. New York: Charles P. Somerby. Price, \$3. The Green Gate; A. Hootascoe. By Esisser Witchest. Translated from the German by Mrs. A. L. Wisters. 12mo., pp. 374. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

INTRODUCTORY GERMAN READER. By Dr. EMILOTTO. WITh Notes and Vocabulary by EDWARD S.

JOYNES, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages in Washington and Lee University. 12mo., pp. 268.

New York: Heavy Etolt & Co. Price, \$1,25.

near the top, and from this dense masses of steam escape, more prominently, it appears, at night and in the morning, when the air is cooler and there is more rapid condensation; and here and there pale-blue smoke arises from ounerous clifts and fumeroles on the flauks of the mountain. At night all the fissures round the crater and near the top show out red from incandescent matter within. The cone consists almost entirely of a pale gray trachyte, very much like some of the trachytes of the Auvergne district. Much of the mass has been emitted in the form of mud, and afterward consolidated; but there are, likewise, beds of what appears to be true lava."

The mountain has been gradually growing in size since its first scuption, four years ago. In four months' time it had increased to a diameter of about ½ of a mile, and to a height of 400 feet. It is now nearly 2,000 feet high, while the base has constantly extended until it has entirely covered the town of Catarman, formerly the largest on the island, with a population of 11,000. All that remains of it now is a few runned walls. For miles on either side of the volcano, in the path of the two monscons, the trees are blighted and vegetation is destroyed by the sulphurous exhalations.

"THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN POLITICS."

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., June 7.—In your issue of to-day, an editorial, dealing at considerable length with the relations of the Catholic Church with the politics of the country, and which, from your standpoint, places the Church in the attitude of an aggressor, needs a little explanation from the other side, so as to be able to judge of the facts as they really are.
Surely there ought not to be much necessi

for explaining the justice of the law recently passed in Ohio, which simply gives to Catholics the right to worship God in public institutions, which was denied them before. After imputing

FAMILIAR TALK.

sive action, and that she had to endure enforced retirement for a term of two years.

The lady who wears the som de pheme of "Holm Lee," have in Devonshire, but annually spends a portion of time on the Continent. When past the period of her youth, Holm Lee lost her property through the failure of some banking or mercantile house, and was obliged to resert to the pen for a hvelshood. Rhods Broughton is the daughter of an English clergyman, and is said to be "nics looking." And still, as a rule, the gentlemen do not admire her. She has too sharp a tongue and dares to be penniar. She is a niece of the late Sheridan Lefam, anthor of "Uncle Silas," and other striking novels. Genius is a heritage of the striking novels. Genius is a heritage of the Sheridans. Lady Dufferin, a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, has produced some meritorious poems. Her son, Lord Dufferin, Governor of Canada, has added honor to the trtle he has inherited by his brilliant writings.

Of Miss de la Rame who writes above the signature of "Ouida." rumor keeps affoat very

Secretary of the Processing of the Control of the C

Mrs. Henry Wood, the popular and prolific novellat, who is pernaps best known by the story and the play of "East Lyane," was born in 1820, and bore in her maiden days the name of Elleo Price. Her father was a leading manufacturer in Worcester, and her husband is connected with the shipping trade. It is said that she has educated her family by har labors with the pen. Miss Braddon, one of the most sensational as well as successful writers of fiction, is the wife of Mr. Maxwell, the publisher of Shoe Lane, and lives near Blackheath, on the Thames, Gossip, whose words are to be taken with great cantion, says that at one time Miss Braddon's imagination became demanted through excessive action, and that she had to endure unforced retirement for a term of two years.

The lady who wears the som de phone of "Holm Lee," hves in Devonshire, but annually spends a portion of time on the Continent. When past the period of her youth, Holm Lee lost her property through the failure of some banking or mercantile house, and was obliged to rescrit to the pen for a hyelhood. Rhods Broughton is the daughter of an English clergy—

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"Holm Lee," hves in Devonshire, but annually spends a portion of time on the Continent. When past the period of her youth, Holm Lee, have the subject to the sorrowful story that they cannot independ to the subject to the subject

mire all that is admirable in the life and labor of either."

The first wife of Mr. Lewes has died since this account was written, and George Eliot now legally bears the name of Mrs. Lewes. Her home is in St. John's Wood, and in her salon is to be met the most select literary society of London. Mr. Glad-tone is a frequent visitor there, and Mr. Browning is especially fond of both the author of "The Life of Goethe" and the author of "The Life of Goethe" and the author of "The Life of Hornard much time with them. George Eliot is as remarkable for her plain face as for her great intellect, and is quite sensitive to the fact. Her head is massive, and is said to resemble that of the law Lord Brougham in contour.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

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Twee just beyond the Kaness line, or somewhere thereabouts,
A veteran hopper squole a squeal, then shricked an serial shout,
Calling all his tribe to arms, from the Rocky Mountain peaks,
To the sacred reservations, set saids for Rioux and Crocks.

Creeks.

There was marshaling in the valley, there was darkness in the air.
And soon about ten hundred hillion fresh recruits
were there.
Old Xernes with his legions could not have taken a
trick.
For they were piled upon the ground full twentytures miles thick.

For they were piled upon the ground full twenty-turne miles thick.

Well, one morning bright and early, as Sol began to throw
His regenerating giances on the broad supanes below. The commander looked about him from the limb of a huge oak.

And his our own great Sherman, his little piece he spoke:

"Brave comrades, there has Kansas, rich in esculents and grains,
and beyond far-famed Missouri stretches out her fartile plains.

We'll go through it like a whirlwind, so forward, follow me!"

You'd've thought the way they skipped, that each hop per was a first.

And they raided like true bummers—hild fields and gardens waste.

Nover sets behind a nibble, for either man or beast, of any thing to subsist on—who seeing it cits and fate, Concluded they had better get right up and emigrate.

Some struck the river and come south, and some west overland.

And people socing them hard up, reached out a helping hand.

Until the conquering hopper held undisputed sway of all that territory that thereabouts did by. This is how the matter rested on closing of the campaign;
But early in the coming spring, the hoppers hopped again.
Then they crossed into Missouri, which made our Gorernor rave,
and yow that Providence slone our noble State could

And straight he set spart a day for fasting and for prayer,
Requesting every citizen " to try his hand somewhere,
For the race ain always to the swift, nor the battle to
the strong.
And a little good old-fashioned grace might help the
thing along."

But some speculating Yankee, of an inquiring mind began making experiments on the dead he found behind.

He was an entomologist, of very high degree.

And very soon obtained results surprising for to see He scooped a peck of hoppers, and to a baker hied, Had some made into pudding, some in dumpling, and some fried;

Then he spread a splandid banquet, of dishes he'd prepared,
Which a number of professors and man of learning shared.

One passed Spon a second joint, another one a wing, And, sending up their plates again, pronounced is just the thing;

And, before the meal was over, each guest had made a boast;

That he much preferred fried hopper to snips or quall on toust.

And now our Governor's in a fit,—not knowing what to day...
For what he took to be scurse has proved a bissing true.
But yet there's time—he may smead this error, though a winopper.

By bidding us to thank the Lord for smiding us the hopper.

—Commentor Hellingpin in the St. Lowis Times.

The Fourth Crop of Grasshoppers.

The Lincoln (Nah.) Star denies Prof. Riley's statement that the second generation of grasshoppers cannot propagate, and declares that this is the fourth crop that has hatched out in succession since the hoppers left their native haunts. Four years ago, says the Star, the locusts overran the British possessions north of Minnesots. The next year they hatched out and visuad Minnesots. The next year they hatched out, and came down on Darota and Northern Lows, and and their eggs. The next spring they hatched out, and came down on Darota and Northern Lows, and had their eggs. The next spring they hatched out, and spring they hatched out, and came down on Darota and Northern Lows, and lend their eggs. The next spring they hatched out, and spring they hatched out, and came down on Darota and Northern Lows, and lend their eggs. The next spring they hatched out, and spring they hatched out, and came down on Darota and Northern Lows, and lend their eggs. The next spring they hatched out, and spring they hatched out, and came the principle of the principl

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